

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS  
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

Copyright 1920 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1920

(Fourteen  
Pages)

VOL. XII, NO. 161

## ALLEGED OFFER TO DEMOCRATS OF BIG MCADOO FUND

Violations of Law by Liquor Interests Said to Have Been "Winked at" in Palmer Campaign in State of Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate subcommittee that is investigating the use of lush funds by presidential candidates in the pre-convention campaign took up the liquor trail yesterday. Subpoenas were issued calling on persons connected with the administration of the Federal Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead code to appear before the committee and throw light on charges and allegations to the effect that Pennsylvania is "wide open" and that the liquor interests in that State were conducting a brisk trade under the very noses of agents of the Department of Justice during the recent election.

The action of the committee and its decision to go to the bottom of charges was based on intimations made by the Democratic opponents of A. Mitchell Palmer in Pennsylvania. They charged that during the primary contest in that State, which the Attorney-General barely carried, the saloon-keepers were "winked at" by the officials connected with the enforcement of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

**Wets Said to Have Aided Palmer**

In effect the charge is that the Palmer campaign was greatly aided through relaxation of the enforcement law during the primary fight. One of the witnesses called to testify, John F. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner, will be asked to explain categorical statements in Pennsylvania Democratic newspapers that saloon-keepers did a brisk trade and were working for Mr. Palmer on election day. The commission will also call those who made the statements in question.

Altogether yesterday was a busy day for the senatorial prosecutors of campaign irregularities. Besides those summoned in connection with the Palmer campaign a long list of witnesses was called to throw light on features of the McAdoo and Johnson campaigns. In connection with the former candidate, witnesses before the committee have charged that Bernard M. Baruch and Thomas J. Chadbourne Jr., with the assistance of a group of wealthy men, had undertaken to support the Democratic National Convention to the tune of \$10,000,000, on condition that the Democratic organization "dropped" Mr. Palmer and took up Mr. McAdoo.

**Information "Confidential"**

A few days ago Mr. Baruch, one of the principals denied any knowledge of a campaign for Mr. McAdoo, but the story kept bobbing up, although information in the possession of witnesses was always "confidential" and left the exact facts shrouded in mystery and obscurity.

Witnesses who withhold names and facts because they got information "in confidence" invariably advise that someone else be called, but the committee sometimes finds that the latter parties have gone on a "fishing expedition."

All the way from California witnesses were called to answer allegations that the supporters of Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, had expended enormous sums of money in the campaign in that State, in which Mr. Johnson defeated Herbert C. Hoover by a majority of 155,000.

Wilbur J. Marsh, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee; William D. Jamieson, secretary of the committee; William F. McCoombs of New York City and Robert S. Hadspeith, Democratic national committeeman from New Jersey, were asked to appear to tell what they knew about the reported agreement to finance the Democratic campaign to the extent of \$10,000,000 if McAdoo were nominated. Mr. Baruch also will be called.

**Alleged \$10,000,000 Offer**

The Democratic leaders who have been summoned will be asked regarding a conference held last September in Atlantic City at which, it was alleged before the committee yesterday, the proposal was made that Mr. Baruch and Mr. Chadbourne would underwrite the Democratic campaign for \$10,000,000 if the Democratic leaders would support Mr. McAdoo.

W. H. Crocker, Republican national committeeman, California; Alexander McCabe, manager of the Johnson campaign in that State, the managers of Hoover campaign in California, have been called to testify regarding the Johnson campaign in California.

Dan R. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, will appear today and reply to the testimony given by John T. King, who declared that Mr. Hanna agreed when the campaign for Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood was started to raise \$500,000 for the campaign. The money was never raised. Mr. King told the committee, Mr. Hanna, in a statement on Friday said he gave only \$6000 to the Wood campaign. The committee also has summoned A. A. Sprague, treasurer at the central Wood headquarters in Chicago, to give detailed statements of the Wood expense account.

## MIXED RECEPTION FOR HUNTER REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
CALCUTTA, India (Thursday).—A mixed reception is accorded by the press to the report of the Hunter Commission on the Amritsar incident. Anglo-Indian newspapers like the "Statesman," the "Englishman," and the "Madras Mail" condemn the report and the government memorandum as unfair, and say that the committee failed to appreciate the seriousness of the situation in the Punjab, and they demand exoneration of General Dyer, whose prompt severity, they claim, saved the country from all the horrors attending rebellion. Indian newspapers, on the other hand accept the minority report and demand drastic punishment for General Dyer and the other officers concerned in the excesses of the martial law administration. The "Times" of India accepts the majority report, while emphasizing the needless severity of some of the martial law sentences, particularly several designed to humiliate the people of India.

## PERSIA SEEKS HELP AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Foreign Minister Appeals to the League of Nations, as Neutral State, Against Invasion of Its Territory by the Soviets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Prince Frouse Nosret Dowleh, Persian Foreign Minister, is still in London engaged in discussions affecting the welfare of Persia, which has recently suffered a violation of its neutrality by the Bolshevik attack on Enzeli, on the coast of the Caspian Sea, and by the landing at Astarah. The complications that have arisen as a result of this step on the part of the Soviet Russian Government, in face of the fact that Persia observed the requirements of strict neutrality by internment of General Denikin's fleet, have necessitated an appeal to the League of Nations.

This is the first time an appeal of this nature has been made to the League, the Prince informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in discussing the situation. Persia had made it in accordance with the covenant, being merely concerned with carrying out its obligations as a signatory. The Prince believes that a satisfactory settlement of the Persian case, in accordance with the covenant, would increase the authority of the League, and thereby serve the interests of world peace.

Meanwhile a protest has been made to the Soviet Government, and the Prince is making an effort to enlist British sympathy, while admitting there is no obligation on the part of Great Britain, under the recent Anglo-Persian agreement, outside the limits of the text. The Prince was unwilling to go into details or into the nature of the assistance he hoped to get from Great Britain, as negotiations are still proceeding; but he explained to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor fully the relations existing between the Persian Government and Soviet Russia.

Persia has no more recognized the Soviet Government than have the Allies, though what future action will be taken is open to question. For Persia as well as for them. No envoys have been sent to Russia in regard to the Enzeli affair, though it is possible, the Prince admits, that discussion may be proceeding on the spot. Russia has already given an undertaking that the troops will be withdrawn from Persian territory, and, in the event of the Soviet Government expressing a wish that the matter should be discussed in London between the Prince and Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevik emissary, the former is prepared to acquiesce. "We shall strive by every means to clear up the situation with the Soviet Government and to establish relations on a basis of non-intervention on their part in Persian affairs," the Prince stated.

Bolshevik propaganda has not been very considerable in Persia. His Royal Highness considers, but the very possibility of outside interference, which might cause unrest in Persia, he maintains, is the concern of other civilized powers, who cannot afford to stand aloof at this time, particularly Great Britain.

## CHARGES OF DISLOYALTY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (Tuesday).—Dr. Soukup, former Minister of Justice, has brought grave charges against Dr. Charles Skoda whom he accuses of having made huge profits during the war, of being an enemy to the Czech Republic, of having invested 50,000,000 crowns in Switzerland to avoid the income tax, and finally of still being in touch with the Hapsburgs.

## GERMAN OFFICIAL RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—Owing to disagreements with the International Commission, Dr. Metzger, the German mandatory, has withdrawn from his position, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has decided not to appoint a successor. Meanwhile the work of solving the Schleswig problem is proceeding well.

## ULSTER SUPPORT OF HOME RULE VOTED

Unionist Council Reaffirms Former Decision to Refrain From Opposing Bill Which Is Preferred to That of 1914

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, arrived in Belfast on Thursday and presided over a special meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council, called to consider the question of the exclusion of Monaghan, Cavan, and Donegal, from the Ulster Parliament.

An amendment reaffirming the provisions of the decision of the council, reached on March 10, 1920, was proposed by H. L. Garrett, and seconded by William Coope, this being accepted by a large majority. This decision was that Ulster representatives should not assume the responsibility of attempting to defeat the present Irish Government Bill before the House of Commons. The policy of the council was rather to allow the bill to pass, since it was deemed preferable to the Home Rule Bill of 1914, and afterward to press for such modifications as seemed necessary.

## Railwaymen's Action Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday).—The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen considered on Thursday the decision of the Irish railwaymen not to handle munitions, and it was decided to submit the whole matter to a full meeting of the triple alliance of Railwaymen, Miners and Transport Workers unions, which will be arranged in the course of the next 10 days.

## Coastguard Station Destroyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—The latest Dublin Castle bulletin reports further raids for arms, also the burning of the coastguard station at Sybil Head, County Kerry.

## Policemen Ambushed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—While on the way to Crossdoney fair on Thursday morning, the Royal Irish Constabulary from Ballinacorney, County Cavan, were fired upon by 12 masked men, and Sergeant W. G. Johnston was badly wounded and taken to the infirmary, while Police Constable Somers escaped injury. Three of the attacking party are believed to have been injured by retaliatory fire.

Maybridge and Rostrevor police barracks, County Down, both of which were unoccupied, were completely destroyed by fire on Thursday morning by a band of armed and masked men.

## Further Outrages Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—The Royal Irish Constabulary at Forkhill, County Armagh, have been warned that their barracks were to be blown up.

Among other outrages reported is the firing of Castleduffield, Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks, County Tyrone, and a store belonging to the Royal Engineers at Curragh, also the cutting of telegraph wires between Dungannon and Omagh, and at Drooneaney, near Castleduffield.

## Rioting at Law Court

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—When John Burke and Charles O'Neill, former soldiers, were returned for trial at Derry on Thursday, charged with the attempted murder of two policemen during recent rioting, a disorderly scene took place inside and outside the building, during which the prisoners tried to escape. Windows in the building were smashed and shots fired, but the police eventually dispersed the crowd and removed the prisoners in custody.

## Soldiers Unload Steamer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—The government steamer Sir Evelyn Wood, which brought guns and ammunition to Queenstown, the cargo of which the dockers refused to unload, has been unloaded by soldiers into a barge which will be taken up river to its destination. The government steamer has sailed for Dublin.

## POILS POPULAR IN DENMARK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—The French troops, which have been occupying Schleswig during the plebiscite, left Copenhagen on Wednesday on their return to their country. The soldiers, particularly the Alpine Chasseurs, were given a rousing send-off as they marched to the railway station through the densely packed streets. The troops had spent some days in the capital, where they were becoming increasingly popular.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION MEETS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PORTSMOUTH, England (Friday).—The conference of the International Law Association, which was last held in Madrid the year before the war, opened at Portsmouth on Thursday. The Lord Chief Justice, the Earl of Reading, is president, and the leading nations of the world have sent delegates.

Dr. Niemeyer from Germany was unable to attend, but Austria and Hungary were represented. At a luncheon given to 400 guests by the Mayor of Portsmouth, Lord Reading in a speech said it had been well stated that their organization was the very embodiment of what was paramount in the lives of all, namely the League of Nations.

## HOUSE SUSTAINS PRESIDENT'S VETO

Vote to Override Mr. Wilson's Decision on Peace Resolution 214 to 152—Result Abolves the Senate From Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House of Representatives yesterday sustained President Wilson's veto of the Knox peace resolution declaring a state of peace between the United States and Germany and Austria through the repeal of the resolutions declaring war. A motion to pass the resolution over the veto, put by Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, failed, lacking 29 votes of the necessary two-thirds majority.

Failure of the majority to get the resolution through the House disposes of it finally and absolves the Senate from action. The probability is that, as the sponsors of the measure have accomplished their political purpose, there will be no more peace maneuvers in Congress until after the election, unless the President should send the Versailles Treaty back to the Senate.

## Vote To Override Veto 214 to 152

On the motion to override the veto the vote was 214 in favor of it to 152 against it. Seventeen Democrats voted with the Republicans, the line-up being practically the same as when the resolution was originally adopted by the House. Only two Republicans voted against the motion to pass the measure over the veto of the President.

The fight on the resolution was a perfunctory affair, since the defeat of the measure was a foregone conclusion. Republicans contended that the sole purpose of the resolution was to remove the "blighting influence of war legislation from the activities of the American people, while Democrats countered that the resolution intended much more than this, and challenged the majority to bring in legislation merely repealing the emergency laws complained of.

Chairman Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee opened the debate with a long reply to the President's veto message. He called particular attention to the fact that the President had not questioned the constitutionality of the resolution.

"The President carefully avoided the untenable position that a war could only be ended by a treaty of peace," said Representative Porter. "I hope that the failure of the President in not even mentioning the word 'Constitution,' may not disturb the confidence which his eminent followers have in their opinions on constitutional law."

## The "Real Issue"

Replying to the President's statement that the resolution contained no reference to the aims for which the United States entered the war, Mr. Porter said:

"The freedom of navigation upon the seas was one of the 14 points announced by the President which he abandoned at the peace table. The rights of Belgium have been vindicated, at least to the satisfaction of the Belgian people; at least they have signed a treaty of peace with Germany. The same is true of France."

"The message is a plain attempt to avoid the subject matter of the resolution by taking advantage of the lofty motives of the American people and leading them into the underbrush of sentimental idealism, which is beautiful and attractive in theory, but extremely dangerous in practice, especially in these days when the world is on fire. The President's silence on the question of repealing his wartime powers admits of but one inference, and that is that he intends to retain and continue to use the drastic war laws as a means of compelling the Senate to ratify the Treaty. This is the real issue, and I for one am ready and willing to take it to the country."

## BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday).—Sir Robert Horne, President of the Board of Trade addressing a meeting of business men in Glasgow on Wednesday, referred to the trade periods of the war and since the armistice as respect to pessimism and optimism, respectively. They had however reached their peak, and were faced with a certain period of decline. Already

## PLATFORM WINS PRESIDENT'S FAVOR

Program of Virginia Democrats Declares for League of Nations and Denounces Republican Congress and Senator Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson has given cordial endorsement to the platform of the Democratic Party of the State of Virginia, which was sent to him by Carter Glass, Senator from that State. The platform calls firmly for a League of Nations, and the President's comment on it in a letter to Senator Glass follows:

"The sentiments expressed in this notable document are in full accord with my own views, especially the statements which set forth the attitude of the party on the League of Nations and the pressing problems of peace, finance and reconstruction. These are the clearest, unequivocal principles of patriotic men who know how to serve their country and mankind."

"Surely this platform recites a record of achievement in which all Americans have a just cause for pride and congratulation."

## The platform's expression on the League reads:

"The Democratic Party of Virginia favors a League of Nations as the surest if not the only practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest."

"By every standard of accepted morality the President is justified in asserting that the honor of the country is involved in this business, and we point to the accusing fact that, before it was determined to initiate political antagonism to the Treaty, the now Foreign Relations Committee himself publicly proclaimed that any proposition for a separate peace with Germany such as he and his party associates recently reported to the Senate would make us 'guilty of the blackest crime.'"

The platform denounces the Republican Congress for failure to revise the war-time tax laws and the Republican leaders for alleged failure to do anything to make rural life more tolerable, and for "covertly attempting to destroy" the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant, through which the government had planned to supply farmers with fertilizers at reasonable prices. The Democratic Party is given credit for the establishment of the Department of Labor and the United States Employment Service as well as for efficient conduct of the war. The platform favors a privately owned merchant marine, limitation of government expenditures and promotion of good roads.

## TRIAL OF COAL CASES SET FOR NOVEMBER 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The trial of the coal operators and union miners officials indicted by a special federal grand jury here following an inquiry into the bituminous coal industry in the central competitive field, has been set for November 8, after United States Judge A. B. Anderson had overruled motions to quash the entire indictment and later overruled a demurrer to the indictment.

Judge Anderson held that section 9 of the Lever Act, on which five counts of the indictment were based which charge conspiracy to limit production and distribution of coal and manipulation of prices, was valid.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 North Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

## INDEX FOR MAY 29, 1920

|  |         |   |         |
|--|---------|---|---------|
| Business and Finance.....                          | Page 9  | Home Rule Bill's Finances Analyzed.....           | 7       |
| Stock Market Quotations.....                       |         | Is Revolution in Germany Likely?.....             | 7       |
| Financial World Affairs Reviewed.....              |         | Defining Borders of Armenian State.....           | 7       |
| Shoe Buyers.....                                   |         | Map of Russia.....                                | 8       |
| Dividends.....                                     |         | Silhouettes by Auguste Edouard.....               | 8       |
| Editorials.....                                    | Page 14 | "The Mill," by H. C. Minor.....                   | 13      |
| Twelve Little Amuraths.....                        |         | Business Men on Industrial Unrest.....            | 6       |
| Meeting the Needs of Vienna.....                   |         | The Bach Choir.....                               | Page 12 |
| The South's Overture.....                          |         | Russian Hymns—and a North American Orchestra..... |         |
| Sir Arthur Currie's Appointment.....               |         | Henri Verbruggen's New Zealand Tour.....          |         |
| Editorial Notes.....                               |         | Gabriella Ferrari.....                            |         |
| General News.....                                  |         | Singing in Public Schools.....                    |         |
| New Baku State Separates Japan.....                | 1       | Edith Robinson Quartet Concert.....               |         |
| From Bolsheviks.....                               | 1       | Opinions as to English Song.....                  |         |
| Alleged Offer to Democrats of Big McAdoo Fund..... | 1       | Harvard Glee Club Concert.....                    | 8       |
| Navy Department Organization Plan.....             | 1       | Special Articles.....                             |         |
| Persia Seeks Help Against Bolsheviks.....          | 1       | Street Cries of a Southern City.....              | 3       |
| House Sustains President's Veto.....               | 1       | A Hill-Top Pottery.....                           | 3       |
| Ulster Support of Home Rule Voted.....             | 1       | Puritan Women in Asia Minor.....                  | 3       |
| Platform Wins President's Favor.....               | 1       | Oh, Puritans.....                                 | 3       |
| Peking Refuses Shantung Parley.....                | 2       | Hawaiian Hibiscus.....                            | 3       |
| Gompers-Allen Debate on Labor.....                 | 2       | At Random.....                                    | 3       |
| Germans Discuss Possible Revolt.....               | 2       | The Silhouette's History.....                     | 8       |
| Irish Resolution, Modified, Reported.....          | 2       | Sporting.....                                     | Page 10 |
| Best Profile of All, Says Mr. Gary.....            | 2       | Penn. Qualifies the Most Men.....                 |         |
| Large Profits of Coal Mines Shown.....             | 4       | Pittsburgh Yields Lead to Chicagoans.....         |         |
| League of Women Voters Formed.....                 | 4       | New Clubs in First and Third Places.....          |         |
| Reforestation Need Emphasized.....                 | 4       | Chicago Men Are Eliminated.....                   |         |
| Embargo on Coal Exports Proposed.....              | 4       | The Home Forum.....                               | Page 13 |
| Reconstruction Work Is Planned.....                | 5       | Shelling Evil Real.....                           |         |
| Alleged Unjust Prison Methods.....                 | 5       | Making Tella of a Visit to Paestum.....           |         |
| Misunderstanding of Mandate Seen.....              | 5       |   |         |
| Church Commission Reports on Korea.....            | 5       |   |         |
| Downward Trend of Commodities.....                 | 5       |   |         |
| Arabian Parity Wins in Bulgaria.....               | 6       |   |         |
| British Disposal Board Successful.....             | 6       |   |         |

## NEW BAIKAL STATE SEPARATES JAPAN FROM BOLSHEVIKI

Japanese Commander in Siberia Agrees to Negotiate With State Which Is Not Soviet, but Friendly With Moscow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—General OI, Commander of the Japanese troops in eastern Siberia, is ready to open negotiations with the Baikal Government, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a high Japanese authority, with a view to securing order in eastern Siberia.

The Baikal Government claims jurisdiction over a huge area extending from near Krasnoyarsk in the west to the Pacific littoral, with its seat of government at Verkhne-Oudinsk, and Mr. Krasnobolokoff, head of its diplomatic department, has addressed to General OI a declaration adopted by the Baikal Legislature relative to the establishment of an eastern Siberian Republic, which would serve as a buffer state between Japan and the Bolshevik territory.

The Baikal Government, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, is in a state of friendly relations with the Russian Soviet Government; but the two are not identical, and this is an essential fact in the solution from the Japanese viewpoint.

The recent experience of the Japanese authorities in the Vladivostok area, it is pointed out, prevents Japan viewing with equanimity the establishment in the neighborhood of Manchuria and Korea of any political entity whose doctrine is prejudicial to the general peace.

On the other hand the inauguration of an autonomous régime in the eastern states of Siberia would be welcomed by Japan, as has been announced by General OI in a recent statement, on condition that it coincided with local Russian opinion, that hostile Russian action is discontinued against the Japanese forces at Chita, and that a neutral zone be established between the two forces.

As soon as the establishment of such a régime is assured, Japan is prepared to evacuate eastern Siberia, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is assured, now that the withdrawal of the Tzecho-Slovak troops is on the point of being completed.

## Buffer Siberian State

Japanese and Bolsheviks Said to Be in Tacit Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Although the Japanese Government has officially published denials that it is engaged in any negotiations with the Soviet Government, reliable sources of information yesterday held the opinion that the Japanese military party, which is often a complicating element in Japanese affairs, is engaged in such negotiations, though without official sanction, with the purpose of erecting a buffer state in Siberia. The object of such a buffer state or neutral zone would be to present a bulwark against the spread of Bolshevism, of which, because of present economic and labor conditions in Japan the Japanese employing and ruling classes are much afraid.

Labor organizations and Socialism are practically prohibited in Japan, but there have been numerous disturbances since the "rice riots" which first marked the popular revolt against the "Narikins" or war millionaires, and the recent financial troubles in Japan are also causing some apprehension. The Bolsheviks, however, will oppose the buffer state plan, though they might accept it as a temporary expedient.

The Cossack adventurer, Semenovoff, according to the United States Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, has issued a declaration, dated on Monday, to the effect that the Vladivostok government, a radical, but not necessarily bolshevik government, no longer exists, and that its concessions and other acts are void. He calls himself the successor of Admiral Koltchak, and says he will choose an administrative head for far eastern Siberia.

It is the opinion in well-informed quarters here that Semenovoff is utterly irresponsible, unless he has Japanese backing, which is probable; but that, in any event, his government will not last, except so long as Japanese bayonets hold it together. The Japanese, though they say they will evacuate Siberia, are not expected to relinquish their hold upon certain ports.

## Soviet Delegate in England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Leonid Krassin, head of the Russian Centrosyuz delegation, the purpose of which is to establish an exchange of goods between Russia and the west, accompanied by Mrs. Krassin, arrived on Thursday at Newcastle on board the Norwegian steamer King Haakon VII and was met by Captain Thompson of the Foreign Office. While his visit is the result of arrangements made by Francis Nitti as president of the Supreme Council at San Remo, Mr. Krassin personally, the represen-



ative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, was not specifically invited to a London conference, but takes the place of Maxim Litvinoff, whom the Supreme Council objected to as a member of the Trade Council on account of his having abused his privileges when a diplomatic representative in England by engaging in political propaganda.

Mr. Krassin has joined Victor Pavlovitch Nogin, Salomon Azaharovitch Rosovsky and N. Klishko, three members of the Russian Trade Commission, who arrived here recently and are staying at the First Avenue Hotel.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that meetings will take place at the War Cabinet office, 2 Whitehall Gardens, with E. F. Wise, British delegate of the Supreme Economic Council, along with his allied colleagues.

On endeavoring to obtain an interview with Mr. Krassin on Friday morning, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that no announcement would be given to the press as the mission is under pledge of secrecy for the time being.

#### Exodus From Petrograd

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—News has reached here that a great exodus of ill-fed people has commenced from Petrograd. An average of 1500 persons per day are fleeing from the city, and their desertion has caused such a reduction in labor that the government has decreed that men between the ages of 18 and 50 and women between the ages of 18 and 40 are prohibited from leaving the town.

#### PRINCE OF WALES REACHES MELBOURNE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MELBOURNE, Victoria (Friday)—The altered arrangement by which the Prince of Wales was transhipped to the destroyer Anzac outside Port Phillip Heads was made at his own urgent request in order to avoid postponement of the reception, and disappointment to tens of thousands of people.

A dense fog made the entry of the H. M. S. Renown impossible and the ship was invisible at a short distance. Owing to the late landing the final inspections of the voluntary aid societies, Boy Scouts, and others, were made in the darkness.

At Avea for investitures on Thursday, the Prince as usual took special interest in the soldiers present, who included one who had been awarded the Victoria Cross. At the presentation of addresses at the Houses of Parliament, the Prince was received by Captain Bruce, a member of the House of Representatives, who raised the Military Cross, William Hughes, the Prime Minister, introducing the Prince to the Speaker.

Among the parliamentarians present were several soldiers, some in uniform, including General Kyril, Assistant Minister of Defense.

The Privy Council meeting on Thursday was attended by Mr. Hughes, Sir Joseph Cook, Minister of the Navy, and Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS FOR LIQUOR LIMITED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In an effort to defeat the "indiscriminate sale" of liquor on physicians' prescriptions, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued a ruling yesterday limiting the number of permits allowed each physician to 100 for each three months, except with "good cause."

The order, which the commissioner said was issued "after weeks of study and the investigation of records of scores of physicians," makes it obligatory on the part of physicians to show where the liquor has gone before more prescription blanks will be issued by the bureau.

Officials said that while expecting a "flood of protest," such an order was "clearly within the administrative provisions of the Volstead act." "It may work some hardship," said the commissioner, "but we believe that reputable physicians will not object to advise agents of the government of the nature of their requirement when more than 100 permits are needed for three months. Prohibition agents, of course, must use judgment in issuing new books of permits or withholding them. They will not refuse to issue them where a physician is dealing with an epidemic, or where his practice is that of a specialist."

#### AMERICANIZATION WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Celebration of the first Americanization week in the country's history will begin here today. Coordination of all civic, social, commercial and other organizations to emphasize Americanism and affirm the fundamentals of the government is its purpose. Many leading city organizations will support the movement and join in the celebration. The program committee, with its slogan "Keep Your Flags Flying," has planned an extensive celebration, including performances in the public schools, in which historical games, plays, and pageants will be given.

## GOMPERS-ALLEN DEBATE ON LABOR

President of American Federation of Labor and Governor of Kansas Discuss Industrial Court Law—No Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas debated Labor questions, with special reference to the Kansas industrial court law, before an audience of 3500 in Carnegie Hall last night, with Judge Alton B. Parker presiding.

Each speaker spoke for an hour. Mr. Gompers leading. Then each used a half-hour, followed by 10 minutes

North Country, and embracing the Peace River, Spirit River, Pouce Coupe, and Grande Prairie districts. Although every train leaving Edmonton is packed with settlers who have been going into the North Country at the rate of 600 per week, and the demands for freight service are much greater than the line has ever been able to cope with, it has been claimed that the railway is not a paying concern. During the past winter J. D. McArthur sought the assistance of the federal government of Ottawa, but failed in his endeavors to have the government take over the line. In the meantime the settlers in the north are clamoring for relief in the matter of transportation. In spite of strenuous efforts during the past few months to move the grain, much of that grown in the north is still in the hands of the growers. Not only is the freight service inadequate, but the passenger service is entirely inefficient.

Naturally a certain amount of the responsibility is being laid by the settlers at the doors of the Alberta gov-

## IRISH RESOLUTION, MODIFIED, REPORTED

"Sympathy With Aspirations of Irish People for Government of Their Own Choice" Expressed—No Action Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A resolution expressing "sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice" was reported out yesterday by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The vote on the resolution stood 9 to 7. It is not expected that any action will be taken on the measure in the present session of Congress.

The resolution reported by the House Committee was framed by William E.



Territory of new Eastern Siberian Government

The area controlled by the Eastern Siberian Republic extends from Krasnoyarsk (in the center of the map) to the Pacific Ocean. The capital is Verkhny-Oudinsk, which lies to the east of Lake Baikal.

each and five for Mr. Gompers. No decision was rendered and the applause was about evenly divided. The galleries were apparently filled with Labor men who did not hesitate to use boos of derision. But the audience was orderly except on one or two occasions, when the chair had a little difficulty in restraining the noise made by the Labor men.

Mr. Gompers devoted most of his time to arguments based on the assumption that the Kansas law took away the right to strike, which Governor Allen denied.

Mr. Gompers said the Nation was now at the parting of the ways between progressive and reactionary policies and it must be determined now whether justice and democracy were to hold sway, or tyranny and injustice.

His opponent's arguments were based on the constitutional right of the majority to rule and the inherent right of the government to protect the public against a minority.

The Governor asked Mr. Gompers, when a strike affected a necessary of life, had the public any right? If the answer was yes, how would Mr. Gompers protect those rights?

Mr. Gompers said that if he lived long enough he might answer, but the fact that he did not answer this question specifically was used to good effect by his opponent.

#### SURRENDER OF VILLA IS EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ignacio Enriquez, military Governor of Chihuahua, is reported to have conferred with Francisco Villa on Tuesday, the State Department was informed yesterday by the United States Consul at Chihuahua City. The authorities informed the Consul that there were about 4000 troops near Parral, presumably concentrated to take the field against Villa should the latter fail to make terms with the de facto government. Confidence is expressed by revolutionists, however, that Villa will surrender to the de facto government soon.

The military authorities in Chihuahua have been asked by the consulate to protect the property of the Alvarado Mining Company at Parral, it having been reported that Villa had threatened to destroy the property unless he were paid \$50,000.

The Mexico City press asserts that Gen. Alvaro Obregon has asked that a justice of the Supreme Court investigate the assassination of President Carranza, and it is further reported that Francisco Gonzalez, once Comptroller of the Currency, and Manuel Amaya, chief of protocol under Mr. Carranza, have been arrested. Luis Cabrera, reported in jail, has begun the publication of a series of articles in Excelsior, the first of which is entitled "The heritage of Carranza."

#### RAILWAYS NEEDED TO OPEN CANADIAN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

EDMONTON, Alberta—One of the big railway problems of western Canada at the present time is the establishment of an efficient transportation system which will open up the great new country which lies north of Edmonton, commonly known as the

ernment. The government in turn is endeavoring to solve this problem, which promises to be a difficult and expensive one. The possibility of having to take over the railway line is anticipated by an act passed at the 1920 session of the Alberta Legislature. This act gives the lieutenant-governor-in-council authority to arrange with the company for the appointment of a receiver, upon the request of whom the government may borrow and expend up to \$1,000,000 for the purpose of improving the line and keeping it in repair and effectively operating it.

#### NATIONAL BUDGET PLAN IS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An important step toward the adoption of a national budget policy was taken this week when the conference on the McCormick-Good budget bill reached an agreement on the features of the plan and reported a bill to both houses of Congress. The underlying aim of the departure in governmental finance is to centralize appropriations and coordinate them with estimated expenditures for each year, and also to bring appropriations under unified direction.

Under the terms of the measure, the President must transmit to Congress on the opening day of each session a budget containing the plans of the Administration for the raising and expenditure of revenues for the ensuing fiscal year, as well as a detailed statement of operations for the prior fiscal year and the year in progress.

The Secretary of the Treasury is made director of the budget, with power to revise, coordinate, increase or decrease the estimates of appropriations submitted to him by the heads of other departments. In each department there is created a budget officer, who is charged not only with the business management of that department, but with the preparation of the estimates of the department for submission to the Secretary of the Treasury.

#### DEPOSED PRESIDENT TO BE PUT ON TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Benton McMillin, United States Minister to Guatemala, has advised the State Department that Estrada Cabrera, deposed President of Guatemala, is now incarcerated, having been transferred several times to avoid possibility of attack. He will be placed on trial, but it is said at Guatemala City that the extreme penalty will not be inflicted. A few of his generals may be placed on trial, charged with capital offenses. The Minister reported also that Mr. Chocoma, a Peruvian poet also imprisoned on a charge of sedition, will probably not be executed or given an excessive prison sentence.

#### GOLD COINS TO BE MINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—For the first time since 1916, the mint at San Francisco is to again turn out gold coins. Eagles and half eagles will very soon be offered again as legal tender.

Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, as a substitute for his original resolution concerning which the members of the committee asked the advice of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State. It had become apparent to Mr. Mason that the committee would not endorse his first resolution, which was considered too drastic and did not command the support of more than four or five members of the committee. The text of the new resolution follows:

"Whereas, the American people have always sympathized with the aspirations of every people seeking political freedom, and

"Whereas, the Irish people have shown unmistakably their desire to govern themselves, and

"Whereas, the conditions in Ireland today consequent upon the denial of that right endanger world peace, and

"Whereas, that in particular the unrest caused by these conditions is inevitably reflected in these United States of America, tending to weaken the bonds of unity and the ancient ties of kinship which bind so many of our people to the people of Great Britain and Ireland;

"Therefore, in the interest of world peace and of international good will, be it

"Resolved, (the Senate concurring) that the House of Representatives views with concern and solicitude these conditions and expresses its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice."

#### Protest Repeated

Loyal Coalition Again Complain of Solicitation of Funds

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Supplementing protests recently made to President Wilson, the State Department, and the Attorney-General, concerning the alleged illegality of the Irish bond drive, the Loyal Coalition, calling attention to the lack of action on the part of those charged with the enforcement of the law, has written a letter to the Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, asking him how he reconciles his indulgence toward Irish agitators with the drastic prosecution of the revolutionists on the Mexican border and summary proceedings against immigrant Reds. The letter, signed by Demarest Lloyd, president, is in part as follows:

"My dear sir: On April 13 we addressed a letter to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, protesting against the toleration by government officials of the so-called Irish bond drive. Authorities were cited showing that such a campaign was wholly illegal. Under date of April 17, over a month ago, we received from your assistant, Mr. H. P. Stewart, a letter stating that the Department of Justice was looking into the matter.

"Apparently no action is being taken, and we are therefore moved to inquire

#### THEATRICAL NEW YORK

NORA BAYES THEATRE

W. 44th St. Eves. 8-15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"LASSIE"

One of the Season's Biggest Musical Hits

#### as to the present disposition of the department in the premises.

"The whole fabric and fundamental principle of American government, irrespective of our relations with Great Britain, is being jeopardized. We are fully cognizant of the fact that this propaganda has been psychologically created on the very eve of two great national conventions. That is a matter of indifference to the Loyal Coalition and the citizens at large. The most alarming fact confronts the American people that the actions of de Valera, his agents and accomplices, are seriously endangering every factor of national life. It is obvious to the most casual observer that much of the unrest and commercial and industrial perplexity is due largely to the Hun-Sinn Fein propaganda.

"The collection of funds for so-called Irish bonds is as plain and obvious a case of obtaining money under false pretenses as was ever presented to the people of the United States.

"Will you kindly advise me just what action the Attorney-General's office intends to take?

"How does your department reconcile its indulgent attitude toward Sinn Fein agitators with the very drastic prosecution of revolutionists on the Mexican border and summary proceedings against unaturalized Reds?"

On the bulletin boards in the buildings at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology there appeared yesterday morning petitions prepared by the Loyal Coalition to be signed by members of the faculty and students who reside in Massachusetts, protesting against congressional interference in Irish questions. Out of the 25 which were posted up, 14 were torn down. The 11 which remained were very soon taken down because of the disturbance which they created. It is reported that a large number of names were recorded on the petitions before they were removed.

#### Protest Not Recalled

SYRACUSE, New York—The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Central New York, in session here, refused to recall a resolution which had been adopted protesting against the so-called Irish republic, and tabled a resolution to endorse the Volstead Act on the ground that neither was a diocesan matter.

#### GERMANS DISCUSS POSSIBLE REVOLT

Rumors of Impending Coups Both From Right and Left Give Concern in Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—On the eve of the elections, Germany is bristling with rumors of impending coups, designed either to prevent their accomplishment, or annul their results by forcible seizure of power. The exact origin of the reports is not very easy to find; they come from various quarters, and have engendered an atmosphere of concern. Indeed this has become so acute that today the government press conference, at which the Minister of Defense examined in detail the situation, announced that the authorities had come to the conclusion that danger exists from the Right, as well as from the Left.

So far as the former was concerned, he did not believe there were drawn up any definite plans, but the danger consisted in the so-called "free corps," and other military formations which were in course of dissolution, so that their members were anxious about their future, and also cherishing ideas that the parties of the Right were parties on their side.

The minister concluded: "Without doubt, danger exists, but can be overcome if boldly faced." The tone of the statement was not regarded as very reassuring.

#### CONGESTION OF FREIGHT RELIEVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the aid furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has restored unified control over the transportation lines in a manner almost equivalent to the government control exercised during the war, the freight congestion is being considerably relieved on most railroads. In Washington, yesterday, quick work was made of a congested condition which arose when 700 cars were seized in the Potomac yards by mistake, for the local terminal company named, under orders published by the commission, promptly had the cars transferred to the proper localities.

Private operators of the railroads are continuing their pleas before the commission for increased freight rates, the present plan being to leave passenger rates without change. The southwestern lines now contend that the western schedule of rate increases will not satisfy them, and they have presented their own demands.

**The ROBERT-MORTON Church Organ**

**The ROBERT-MORTON CO.**  
New York Chicago San Francisco

## PEKING REFUSES SHANTUNG PARLEY

Japanese Proposal to Negotiate Question Declined on Ground China Does Not Recognize Transfer of Rights to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An official dispatch has been received by the Chinese Legation here saying that the Peking Government has sent a communication to Tokyo definitely refusing to submit under any circumstances the Shantung question to direct negotiation with Japan. The announcement by the legation yesterday follows a report from Paris that V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, now on a special mission in France, has made a similar statement regarding the position of China.

Ever since Japan offered to negotiate the Shantung affair with China directly, the question has been one of keen national importance, on which the continuance of the government practically hung. Strong elements inside the government had favored direct negotiation with Japan, but national sentiment was strongly antagonistic to the course requested by Tokyo, and it is admitted that this sentiment was the decisive factor in the situation.

#### Japan Pressed For An Answer

Until a few days ago, China had made no reply to Japan's invitation to open direct discussions, so far as known. Japan finally pressed for a definite answer and the refusal just announced by the Chinese Government was transmitted to the Foreign Office at Tokyo. The significance of the refusal is that it blocks the Japanese maneuver to deal with China alone on the Shantung issue, which the latter country contends is a matter for the setting right of which the signatories of the Versailles Treaty and not Japan stand responsible. It was stated here yesterday that the final refusal of the Chinese Government to accept the Japanese proposal for direct negotiation is a result of the strength of the popular demand that the government refrain from any discussion of the Shantung issue directly with Japan, and that it amounts to a defeat of the Anfu and other elements in support of the Japanese proposal.

Refusal of Japan's offer has been urged and has been made, it is explained, on the ground that China considers the question of Chinese rights in Shantung Province not a negotiable subject as far as Japan is concerned.

Rights Obtained From China

China does not recognize the legality of the Versailles Treaty transferring the former German concession to Japan. The German rights were obtained from China, it is claimed, and therefore are not transferable to other nations under the peace settlement, but revertible to China for such disposition as China may see fit to make of them.

Since China refuses to recognize the provisions of the Versailles Treaty transferring the Shantung concessions to Japanese control, it is claimed that there can be no basis for any negotiation with Japan. Any discussions upon which Japan is prepared to enter, must be based, it is said, upon the Treaty under which she has come into possession of rights whose return to China she proposes to negotiate. Therefore China, it is held, cannot, consistently with her national honor, negotiate for the return of the Shantung concessions with a nation whose rights of possession to them China does not recognize.

#### CROSS-COUNTRY RUN FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Motor Transport Corps of the army announces a transcontinental run for army trucks and other vehicles, to start from Washington on June 14 for Los Angeles, California over the Bankhead Highway. The distance is 3690 miles, and the convoy is expected to reach the destination by September 17, figuring 44.5 miles as an average day's run.

Seven passenger automobiles, 33 trucks, six motor cycles, and six other vehicles, will make the trip. The route is through the southern states to Memphis, Tennessee, thence across Texas and the southwestern states to Los Angeles. The aim is to promote the good-roads movement and to test certain features of army motor transportation.

#### AMUSEMENTS

JUST TO REMIND YOU  
BOSTON'S STARTING  
CIRCUS MONDAY  
WEEK JUNE

Huntington Ave. Circus Grounds

**CIRQUE COMBINE**

THE COLOSSUS OF ALL AMUSEMENTS  
Concentrating in our glorious tent many of the greatest displays of the circus arena.  
Parade at 10 O'Clock A. M.  
Preceding First Performance  
Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M.  
Performance begins at 2 and 8 P. M.  
One Ticket Admits to All Children under 12 years at reduced prices.  
Downtown Ticket Office all Circus Week at Ballist & Davis, 146 Boylston St.

**74 WELSH POUNDS ELEPHANT ACT**

**EARTH'S FAMOUS ZOO**  
EIGHT GIRAFFES

orders were not so numerous; buyers hanging back; and many were anxiously asking if there would be a slump. Sir Robert did not think they were in the region of a slump, but trade might sag for sometime. But, at the bottom, British commerce was solid, and they might look forward with confidence to the future.

## BEST COUNTRY OF ALL, SAYS MR. GARY

Steel Corporation Official Pleads for Unity in Support of United States and Warns Against Spread of Radical Doctrines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Addressing the seventh annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute here yesterday, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, warned against radicalism, urged support of the Constitution, said "our country is the best of all," reminded his hearers the scheme and philosophy of the framers of the Constitution was to guarantee equal protection and opportunity to the people, said that disregard of any essential part of the Constitution brought suffering, distress and ruin, and added that, "possessed of the best natural resources and opportunities, a moral, intelligent and industrious people have reached the first place in worthy achievement."

He thought the present so-called labor strikes were instigated as a part of the campaign to disturb and demoralize the social and economic conditions of the country, and asked, "Is the disease of unjustified unrest and revolt now discernible progressive? Will large numbers of our population be influenced? Is the ship of state in danger?"

#### Unity of Purpose Advocated

The answers, he said, depend on the conduct and efforts of the whole people. Those who sought to establish classes and get discriminating favors for themselves were not "prominent" because of wealth, but composed of a comparatively small minority of the population who have adopted the word 'labor,' with design of forming a 'class' which they hope will finally attract a majority of the people, and thus enable them to obtain one legislative act after another, until the Constitution shall be undermined and the whole structure is destroyed.

Judge Gary denied that any classes really existed in America. Those who sought discriminatory legislation knew that the final consequences of their designs would be that "all would be lost in the ruins." He urged unity of purpose and effort on the part of "the whole crew about our ship of state," and undivided loyalty to the Constitution and all laws in conformity with it.

#### Presidential Requirements

"Sad to say," he declared, "there is not at present, nor has there been in the past, perfect harmony of action between the masses of the people."

He talked of indisputable personal rights upon which no one might impinge; laws under which every one must be protected, with the understanding that private interests are subordinated to the public welfare; insincere agitators who are trying to make trouble between employers and employees; among them were "a few writers, lecturers, public speakers and self-appointed labor leaders, so called."

As for the next President, whom Judge Gary called "the captain of the ship of state," he must be "able, wise and well informed, of unquestioned honesty, morally and intellectually, eminently fair and impartial, frank and sincere, broad-minded, deeply sympathetic, courageous, sturdy and well-balanced and, above everything else, loyal to the Constitution and the laws of the land."

Who this captain might be, he did not state; nor in any of his remarks about constitutional rights did he discuss any steel strike.

#### AMUSEMENTS

**Monday, May 31**

ONE WEEK Starting  
Huntington Ave. Show Grounds, Boston

**TRYING IN ALL ITS IMMENSITY**  
AT THE MAMMOTH CHICAGO COLISEUM

**SELLS-FLOTO CIRCUS**

ONE OF THE LARGEST SHOWS ON EARTH

**CIRCUS MIDAIR**  
RIDING CONGRESS SPECIALLY SELECTED

**1000 PERFORMERS AND ANIMALS**

Extraordinary Added Attractions  
"POODLES" HANNAFORD  
And the Famous  
RIDING HANNAFORDS

**The FLYING CODONAS**  
World's Great Aerialists

**BIG NEW PARADE AT 11 A. M. MONDAY**  
Downtown Sale of Seats Circus Days at Ballist & Davis, 146 Boylston St.





"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random"

### At Random

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There appears to be some slight difference of opinion in the American press on the subject of West Point and it has given rise to discussion, some of which is profitable. One of the latest and more outstanding figures to criticize the United States Military Academy has been Mr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University. He points out that the material received at West Point goes there badly chosen and badly trained, or not trained at all, however it may afterward be improved by the education that West Point shall give, and that education, says Mr. Eliot, is none too good.

For one thing at least, the Military Academy itself is in no wise to blame and that is the selection of candidates for admission to its halls. Congressmen are responsible for this and they are not very responsibly so. Many of these nominated for West Point are young men that nothing short of a miracle could turn into officers and gentlemen, and miracles have not yet been made statutory. Nor, again, are they intellectually capable of understanding the duties and the position of the modern officer, who today must have a much wider knowledge than what sufficed in the good old days of comfortable isolation and the Hague Conventions.

Whatever half-Americans may say in their endeavor to embroil the regular officer with his brothers in other organizations of the armed forces of the United States, the West Pointer must be a man of imagination like his French colleague and imagination cannot be pumped into a lad in the few short years that he will spend at the Point, but is largely fostered by the education that has gone before.

On the other hand, and it cannot be said often enough, the civilian does not like discipline and he does not understand it. This, coupled with his reluctance to take existence in the sense that it is a necessary if painful step in a process far more important than any individual makes even a well informed, or it may better be said, a mentally active, civilian critic whose views are by no means as important as he and his friends think that they are.

If we fancy that what I say is too severe on the civilian point of view let him read the letters and dispatches of the Duke of Wellington, who was a regular of regulars and at the same time said very frankly what he thought about an inferior officer. Wellington was constantly hampered by civilian interference and men that knew nothing about his profession constantly undertook to interfere with it and him. The regular officer has in some respects a narrow, rigid and constricted intellect, but there are very few of them that in this respect can outvie a professor.

Turning regretfully from a contemplation of West Point and the undrilled pedagogue, let us regard somewhat that which has been told us about that amiable figure in American letters, W. D. Howells, by Lawrence Gilman, himself a gentleman not without amiability. Better and perhaps more zealous pens than the present have told and will tell about Howells' achievements as a writer of novels and sketches and of his methods as an editor. He was possessed at any rate of one thing that in man or woman shines with eternal luster: he was a clean man and he respected purity, which is a good deal more than some writers of greater talents perhaps than Mr. Howells have been able to attain.

But, again, we are hot here to praise or criticize his morals any more than his style, but to point out his quality as a contributor and to me what Mr. Gilman has to tell is of absorbing interest. He says:

"William Dean Howells was a model contributor. His modesty and tractability in that capacity were constantly astonishing. He would alter, adapt, abridge or expand his 'copy' with captivating and quite incredible docility, whenever it was necessary to meet the exigencies of magazine 'makeup'."

I think that perhaps Mr. Gilman was a little mistaken when he used the words "incredible docility," and I think that it may have been a case not so much of docility as of amusement. It is a reflection not without diverting qualities that the burning facts produced for the sustenance of a great and enlightened public must be pared down and squeezed into adjustment; but such is the fact, and W. D. Howells smilingly recognized that neither he nor the editor could shake themselves free of the tentacles of a great law, that another man can say so much better than one's self what one has attempted to say.

Anyhow, Howells did what he was asked to do and did it kindly and good-naturedly. After all, what does anything matter in the trade, provided one is paid for one's stuff? This hideous sentiment must be at once expunged or at least lived down by pointing out that editors, though they

are as a rule an ill lot, are not always to blame and there are perfectly authentic cases where they have tried to do their best both by subscriber and contributor.

It is a pleasant picture that Mr. Gilman draws for us of this veteran man of letters that had what many of his brethren are quite without—a wide acquaintance with the world, listening quietly to the melancholy complaint that such and such an article would run over its columns and crowd out Mr. Leo Hunter's message of beauty and purpose of service or some other monument of English literature by Mr. Paragrafinsky. William Dean Howells did not rage or expostulate or bang his desk or write a corrosive letter calling attention to what he had done and the editor and his clan had left undone. Ah, no! He did not much care for Thackeray, but had you got him alone when it was not a matter of defending American literature, society and man-ners from non-existent critics, he would have admitted that the sad man of Pall Mall was quite right when he wrote, "A boy is an ass at twenty-one."

Howells had no intention of being a boy or an ass; he had seen this world and those that undertake to people it; that he liked some things in it and disliked others as I would not have done, is his business, not mine; the great point is that he was modest in the somewhat rare sense that a man can understand the pressing needs of others and so conform his actions. One cannot say whether he smiled at himself or at others, grateful that he had given him some measure of humility that he might forget himself; but what he, the honored veteran, was willing to do, may because for ponderings on the part of some of us not so considerable.

We are living in an age in which there is a great deal of lump and a heaving lot of leaven and on top for the moment are some people hopping about in an ecstasy of bad form and grotesque half-thinking that blazon themselves in every walk of life and think they know it all. They are a passing distemper, but while it is upon us, it is pleasant to think that there has been and that there will be again some day, here and there, a native American like him that Mr. Gilman describes as "a most scrupulous artist."

### LOST ROADS

All my life I have been a lover of country roads. I walk along them for miles, not caring where the road is taking me, so long as it remains an aristocrat among roads, and does not show undue familiarity with its fellows. But the roads that I have lost and cannot find again—they haunt me in my dreams. And always in my dreams they come to the ending they never seem to in real life. I find, for instance, at the end of one winding, up-hill ambitious youngster of a road the hut where a hermit lives. I find at the end of another an abandoned romantic home—not a house, but a home—with the dishes still set on the table for the family meal, with the sewing basket in the living room where the placid mistress of the house sat and laid down her sewing with the needle still pricking at an unfinished stitch. And no sign of the family anywhere about. I find the ashes still warm on the hearthstone, and I wait for the family to come home. But they never do, and I never find out what took them away in such a fashion. These are the endings that come to me in my dreams. But in real life there are the little lost roads that haunt me.

There is one road that I have been trying to find again ever since the autumn day at sunset when the anachronistic automobile of a friend wound it up like a ribbon under its wheels. We had been riding for hours, and finally came to a country road that trotted unafraid of the macadam highway into a gloom of pine trees on either side. For miles we hurried along seeing no living thing except a panic-stricken rabbit who scurried across the road ahead of us. Then suddenly we came to a clearing. On one side were the pines. On the other side meadows and a glimpse of the sea. And close to the roadside, huddled to the edge, as if awed by the gloom of the pines on one side and the blue vastness of the sea on the other, was a farmhouse, guarded by sprightly old apple trees that waved their arms threateningly alike at the pines and the sea. A few feet further along were the farm buildings, red, as is just and proper for farm buildings to be. In front of them was a pump, also correctly red, and a long, deep trough from which the cows, home from a day of grazing in the meadows, were drinking. And beside them, so small and so still that had it not been for the torn fragment of a red sweater that he wore we might not have noted him, was a small boy. A small boy with fat little legs planted firmly apart, watching our approach. And behind him he was dragged on a string, as children have dragged toys on strings since the beginning of time, a broken, battered half of a wooden duck.

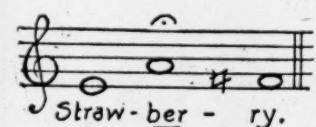
We were gone in a minute, but the memory of that absurd little figure by the roadside will always be imprinted on my heart. I want to find that road again. I want to talk with that little boy, and find out if the look of pleased proprietary wonder in his round brown eyes was at us, or at the world in general. I want to know if he has other more beloved—though I doubt it—toys than the broken wooden duck on a string. I want to know if he has a cart made of a soap box, with wheels sawed from a round young spruce tree, that he drags behind him on a string. I want to know if he collects bits of broken, colored glass, and wonders over their magic when the sun strikes them. I want to go back.

### STREET CRIES OF A SOUTHERN CITY

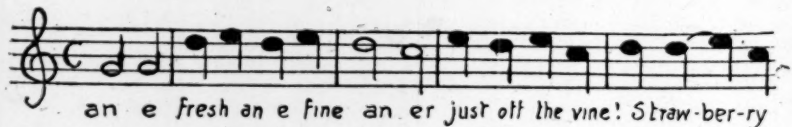
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The streets of Charleston are teeming with sights and sounds of interest. To a stranger nothing is so amusing or unintelligible as the various cries of the hucksters as they ply their street trade, endeavoring to inform the "world and his wife" concerning their wares. To an inhabitant of this enchanted old "City by the Sea," numerous members of this "brotherhood of the streets" become well-known friends; their several cries, familiar music.

When asked about themselves, these hucksters tell you that they come "From up de road" or "Across from Jeems Island, ma'm" and some from



Straw-ber-ry.



an e fresh an e fine an er just off the vine! Straw-ber-ry

"Ober de new bridge" and still others again are town Negroes who secure their wares "Down at Cantini Wharf and Trade Street Breakwater, my missis."

They congregate there to receive the boat loads of fresh "vegetable." Long before even these enterprising denizens of the sleepy town are up and doing, the "Mosquito Fleet" has put to sea, while the still, gray dawn is breaking, and hear them sending back in calm weather the long, faint cadence of a rowing song:

Rosy am a handsome gal!  
Haul away Rosy—haul away gal!  
Fancy slippers and fancy shawl!  
Haul away Rosy, haul—away  
Rosy gwine ter de fancy ball!  
Haul away Rosy—haul away gal!

Even in wet or windy weather when the wind is fresh and strong, sails are hoisted and silently the fleet fits out like a flock of ghostly birds across the harbor, across the bar and out to the banks, 40 miles away.

All of the folk songs have a queer minor catch in them, and even the street cries have an echo of sadness in their closing cadence.

"Old Joe Cole," who does a thriving business in lower King Street under the quaint sign of "Joe Cole & Wife" is the bright, particular, though fast-waning star of our galaxy of street artists. He sets the fashion, so to speak, in "hucksterdom." Joe has many imitators but no equals, for he looks like an Indian chief, walks with a limp that would "do a general proud," and uses his walking stick as a baton, while bellowing like the "bull of Bashan."

When asked to sing so that his remarkable cry might be correctly reproduced, Joe gravely informed the awe-struck crowd surrounding him, "Unna niggers gwan from here now, cos little miss done ax me to sing in de meazone so as she can write me down in de white folks' book and she ain't ax none ob unna niggers to do date ting, jest me." And sure enough I did.

The "vegetable" mammas are wonderful, wide-chested, big-bipped specimens of womanhood that balance a 50 pound basket of vegetables on their heads and ever and anon cry their goods with as much ease and grace as a society lady wears her "merry widow" hat and carries on a conversation. As these splendid, black Hebels come along with a firm, swinging stride you may hear

Red rose to-may-toes.  
Green-peas! Sugar Pea!

Perhaps it will vary in season to "strawberry." While the masculine rendition of "strawberry" is put in the following enticing form

Straw-ber-ry.  
an e fresh an e fine, an e-just off the vine! Straw-ber-ry.

Or maybe that yet again you will be informed that "Sweet Pete ate her." Which being interpreted means that they are selling sweet potatoes to the tune of Red Rose Tomatoes, only it sounds quite cannibalistic sung thuswise.

Amongst all this babble of femininity, the masculine call of "Little John," as he styles himself, comes as a relief to the ear. He sings as he wends his way: "Here's your 'Little John' ma'm, I got Hoppen John Peas, ma'm! I got cabbage—I got yaller turnips, ma'm. Oh, yes, ma'm"—and so he comes and you buy what you want and on he goes still singing what he's "got" to sell. "I got sweet peater—I got beets; I got spinach"; and so on like the brook, forever, "Little John" sings, his approach marked by the musical sign "crescendo" his retreat by "diminuendo."

When I hear "Little John," I think of an old street crier, long since gone, whose cry was used to advertise his load of watermelons, thusly:

Load my gun  
Wid sweet sugar plum  
An shoot dem nung gal,  
One by one  
Barder lingo  
Water-millon.

Now—a "nung gal" is "Darkese" for young girl, as you will find out when you get a plantation darkey to tell you the ancient rhyme of the love affair of the oyster opener and the young girl.

His tragic affair of the heart is briefly told in the dialogue which follows, the oyster opener taking the part of "Br'r Rabbit." "Br'r Rabbit, what you be do day?" Or as we would say, "Br'r Rabbit, what are you doing there?" And "Br'r Rabbit" sadly answers, "I open de oyster for nung gal. Oyster be bite off ma finger an nung gal he tek me for laugh at."

It is a curious fact that the island

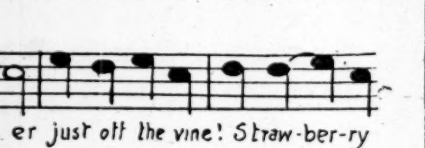
Negroes make no distinction in talking, between "he and she" and when Br'r Rabbit of the above says "Young gal he take me to laugh at," the man gives a good illustration of that peculiar trait of their language.

There is a gentle looking woman who gives vent to the most ferocious and nasal howl of—"come on chilluns and got yer monkey meat."

Should you hear it, do not be alarmed for it heralds nothing worse than a harmless, old body selling the children's favorite coconut and molasses candy.

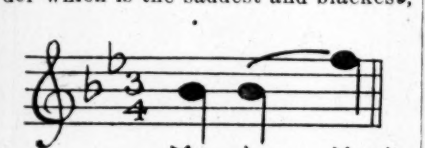
This performance is only equaled by the one of the mild antediluvian "Daddy" who, gravely thrusts his woolly head into your back gate and emits in an eminently respectful tone of voice the following jargon: "Enny yad aks terday, my miss," which being interpreted means—"Do you wish any eggs which my hens have laid in my yard and which therefore are fresh eggs, Q. E. D. Fresh Yard Eggs."

In Charleston, even the chimney-sweeps are musical, and as their tiny faces appear at the top of the chimney they are sweeping, you hear "Roo-roo" sung out over the sounds of the street



an e fresh an e fine an er just off the vine! Straw-ber-ry

below. Also to this tribe the charcoal boy belongs. He drives into town a tiny donkey hitched to a tiny, two-wheeled cart. The cart and load are black, the donkey is black, the boy is black and the only other color that you can see in the whole outfit is the whites of the boy's eyes as he rolls them around and calls the eerie, low-drawn out "Char—goal." You wonder which is the saddest and blackest;



Mon key—Meat

the driver, the driven, cart or contents, as they wend their solitary way onward, crying ever that sad, minor wail of

Char—goal.

All these interesting things and more too are here, jostling your elbow, passing your window, begging your custom and offering rich and picturesque effects to those who have "eyes to see" and furnishing a queer, original, but fast fading, street symphony to those who have "ears to hear."

### OH, PURITANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we always malign the poor old Puritans these days, when we are not boasting that we are descended from them. Not that we don't respect them, and credit them with incredible ardors and endurance. We regard with awe—quite genuine awe—the stories of those first days: blizzards, tomahawks, turkey and cranberries; especially of course, their church. The most impressive and suggestive hint of what their lives must have done with their consciousness or their consciousness done with their lives, is that popular tale of the pronged cane with which the stern deacons kept awake the "recalcitrant" at Sabbath meetings. Although it is a comfort to feel that the meeting houses were ever warm enough and their benches ever easy enough to permit even the slightest slumber. And all this severity, we are told, was welcome; it was not only severity essential to the environment. For was not all this New-England a protest against that love of the world's beauty that was luring all England and the Continent on such a disastrous dance. Was that not indeed the formally advertised moral to the world of this new civilization? Did not its pewter, and its plain spikes of steeples, and its Sunday silences, proclaim abroad a reprimand to frivolous eras of other countries? Boston was to be the good little boy of the world, and give a good example to the others.

So Boston grew up, and not a suspicion of scandal touched its reputation. Just across the Atlantic, London might be mourning John Keats for having informed it so eloquently that beauty is truth, and Paris might be in a perpetual state of perturbation over Eugénie's hats, but not Boston. Boston was listening to Jonathan Edwards, and educating the Adamases. Sometimes a flash would surprise Europe, such as Mr. Poe, but Mr. Poe could not be associated particularly with Boston. Boston could not be blamed for Poe; it might be pitied in a way, as a respected deacon might be, whose brother ran away, or did something unfortunate in the marriage line. Unimpeachable the city of the Puritans grew great; the capital of Puritanism thrived; it proclaimed itself a symbol of their creed.

But—oh Puritans! Have you all along deceived us, or is it after all a trick fate has played on you? You, who called beauty a sin, did you not see what you were building in this capital of yours? Bridges like the bridges of Paris, narrow streets with the shadows of Whistler's London. What a terrible destiny indeed, to have beauty thus thrust upon you! However the old Puritan blood in you may enable you to withstand adulation; and you will go about your pious duties of plain living undisturbed by any consciousness of being lovely. And certainly you will find no unholy pleasure in distracting attention from that New York whose offices and warehouses have been so persistently compared to the palaces of Nineveh and Babylon. But certainly it will be gross coquetry in your silence, if you persist in ignoring the adoring tourist,

### A HILL-TOP POTTERY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Perhaps a little more idealism—a little more artistry—but really we are just ordinary people doing ordinary work." That was the scant explanation made by the slim, brown-eyed girl who was directing the work of the pottery factory. Her first two phrases were undeniably right—but the "ordinary people doing ordinary work"—somehow sounded like stretching a point.

Through a wandering, ragged little meadow one walks to get to the pottery factory, where they make the loveliest bowls to delight the impressionable hearts and eyes of young children. To get to the ragged little meadow one leaves a lurching city car that smells of fresh varnish, crosses the gray satin ribbon of a city avenue, leaves behind the screech of motor horns, and climbs straight up toward the sky over a steep flight of gray stone steps. And across an uneven by-street, edged with quaint cottage houses, and so to the factory.

It sprawls its one-storied length, of gray stone with small-paned windows that open outward, across a field of new grass and budding weeds like a half-grown and very satisfied kitten in the sun. A pillared alleyway connects the two ells, and bordering the bricks of the walk there are comfortable gardens just brightening with delicate white and gold tulips.

The only other color is on the porch in the stacks of warm yellow molds that will later hold tea-pots and baby's porringers and shallow lower bowls and candlesticks while they bake in the kiln.

### The Work Shop

The young woman who had made the calm statement about such an oddly different and pleasant place of business stood by the tulip bed with the sun turning her hair to bronze. She pointed to an open doorway through which one saw the yawning buff mouth of the kiln from which there came a gust of dusty heat. Stepping into the low-studded room one felt the impression of beautiful colors before being able quite to distinguish them. The walls were pure cream. Sheer, crisp little curtains flapped at the windows and a score of girls sat about the room with their chairs placed comfortably rather than in order about small work tables.

On the tiers of shelves down the center of the room were rows and rows of pottery forms in their fresh state—vases, tea-pots, shallow bowls, porringers with dumpy, fascinating animals and old-fashioned inscriptions on them, cups, the jars for lamps, candlesticks, plates, other things. "Biscuit forms," the girl murmured, and left it to be understood what she meant. All the bowls and vases were of the loveliest colors imaginable—a faint green like a nasturtium leaf under water—salmon pinks, ethereal lavender, the mysterious yellow of a primrose—and the girls who sat at the work tables were taking those "biscuit forms" expertly between their fingers and applying, with soft, slender brushes and deft touchings, even coats of the various colorings.

About on the floor, on slender standards, stood huge porcelain jars each full of the shades of a perfect sunset. It seemed incredible that human hands could mix such colors. To the inquiry, did the pottery, when it was finished, retain these hues, came the disappointing "Oh, no—the final process makes colors less perishable."

There was a table upon which were spread some of the more peculiar shades, ranging from nasturtium yellow and orange to shrimp pink, in all sizes. A basket of Erian blossoms, a particularly effective and striking bloom, graced this table, as did a magnificent showing of Grace Brown blossoms, a white touched with a faint trace of yellow.

An interesting part of the exhibit was a showing of the original blooms with the results from crossing. A plain red hibiscus crossed with a coral produces a deeper red, with a serrated petal showing the coral strain; a shrimp pink crossed with a deep pink produces a blossom of clear pale yellow, with a touch of deep red in the cup; a coral hibiscus crossed with a white produces a delicate pink with a deep red center. One beautiful bloom, imported by the late Governor Cleghorn, was of deep crimson shade and nearly six inches in diameter. The most striking example of hibiscus culture, however, which Hawaii has yet produced was the Agnes Galt, an immense single pink blossom with a diameter of seven inches.

### Inspiration

From one corner of the room, where a group of white-smocked girls sat with their heads bent over the bits of pottery, there was the low hum of a musical voice. One in their midst held a book from which she was reading little Hilda Conklin's verse.

Although the factory has so expanded during its comparatively brief existence that five years ago it was

necessary to move it from its original cramped quarters to this bright place atop the city, it began its work in one of the darkest sections of the city as purely an evening occupation for girls connected with a settlement house.

At first it was only a sort of casual recreation for girls whose days were spent in office, or behind counter. They found opportunity for fulfilling one of the greatest of human needs, the need of change from routine work. And it combined artistry and decorative usefulness.

### The Growth of an Idea

Girls who were particularly adept began to copy designs on the ware in its biscuit form. There came the inevitable desire of some of the girls to become masters of the trade, to understand thoroughly not only the skill of the hand work involved, but the chemistry and to invent design and form. From a handful of girls who drifted into the small rooms of the settlement house after their day's work was done, to work an hour or two, sprang the inspiration to make a regular business. Through successive stages the factory has grown to proportions where it has now a staff that includes a skilled potter, a designer, and a large number of skilled workers.

After long experimentation, the formula for the glaze which had been secured from Europe was finally so modified and developed that the directors of the work were able to reach that pinnacle of every potter's desire—a glaze that is entirely distinctive and is its own trademark.

The problem of "what to make" beyond the conventional bowls and pitchers and cups and saucers arose. It resolved itself into making things for children. There were new animal decorations for tiny breakfast sets and mugs "and things." There was a detectable series of tiles that made the learning of historical events not such a hard thing after all.

And so there it is, the low, attractive building, with its floods of sunshine and its flower gardens and its girls sitting about smiling over the things which grow under their hands as they listen to the girl who reads.

### HAWAIIAN HIBISCUS

The veritable riot of red, yellow, white, pink, orange and bronze blooms of the hibiscus exhibit held recently at the Central Young Men's Christian Association brought home to island residents the possibilities which lie in this flower.

Every kind of bloom from the humble native flower—the red hibiscus—to the gorgeous imported and cross productions were to be seen at the exhibit, making their appeal to an appreciative public, and horticulturists, with mainland visitors in gathering information about the great blooms. Of the red blooms perhaps the most effective was a basket of Governor McCarthy coral hibiscus. This type of flower looks for all the world like coral fresh plucked from the ocean bottom.

There was a table upon which were spread some of the more peculiar shades, ranging from nasturtium yellow and orange to shrimp pink, in all sizes. A basket of Erian blossoms, a particularly effective and striking bloom, graced this table, as did a magnificent showing of Grace Brown blossoms, a white touched with a faint trace of yellow.

An interesting part of the exhibit was a showing of the original blooms with the results from crossing. A plain red hibiscus crossed with a coral produces a deeper red, with a serrated petal showing the coral strain; a shrimp pink crossed with a deep pink produces a blossom of clear pale yellow, with a touch of deep red in the cup; a coral hibiscus crossed with a white produces a delicate pink with a deep red center. One beautiful bloom, imported by the late Governor Cleghorn, was of deep crimson shade and nearly six inches in diameter. The most striking example of hibiscus culture, however, which Hawaii has yet produced was the Agnes Galt, an immense single pink blossom with a diameter of seven inches.

### BUSINESS WOMEN IN ASIA MINOR

Very slowly, Asia Minor, that used to be remote and of the Orient, is being united to the social and industrial body of Europe. And not the least among the problems that grow out of the new situation are those caused by the entrance of women into the business and commercial life of the country. The old standards of conduct for women contain no rules for the Syrian stenographer, or the Armenian factory girl, economically "on her own." Nor do the women of the Near East know yet how to demand decent working and living conditions and to insist upon them. That is why far-seeing citizens of those regions are grateful to the Commission for Relief in the Near East for appreciating the situation, and early calling the Young Women's Christian Association to cooperate with them in the establishment of service centers for girls and women.

In Smyrna, where the population is made up of Greeks, Armenians and Turks, with all the attendant prejudices of different races and different religions, the situation had to be handled with especial tact and patience. The encouraging thing mentioned by the American woman, in charge of the work is that all elements of the native population, and all the government dignitaries, Greek, British, Armenians, etc., were unanimous in their desire for the introduction of American standards of living for the native women, and for the influence of an American service center.

For the younger girls there are the mission schools and the Constantinian College for girls, but after the limited period of school days is finished, there is nothing further being done to help adjust girls and women to their new state of economic independence. The old system of protecting the women from contact with the outside world is breaking down and Asia Minor asks for help in constructing new social machinery to take care of the new conditions with just as much earnestness as she asks for a political housekeeper to help put her house in order.

Pleas for educational classes in English, commercial work, domestic science, and for some provision for recreation for women and girls have to be met. Housing for women engaged in industrial work and in business is an urgent need. Buildings appear to be as scarce in Smyrna as they are in New York, writes one secretary, and considerable difficulty is found in securing suitable quarters for a service center and for dormitories.

"The need is great," runs the letter from a correspondent in Smyrna. "Girls here have absolutely nothing done for them, there is the Girls' College, but for girls generally—girls who work, stay at home, those who have finished school (all nationalities and religions are represented)—there is nothing. Here they are, and here we are, and now it is up to us to start a worth-while piece of work, which we hope may be permanent."

### Summing Up For Summer

WE specialize in Cutaway Suits for June Weddings, and we give much time to many models in Topcoats for town and travel.

Formal dress clothes and Sport-Clothes bring us a large and faithful following. The man who rides or drives a lot in automobiles will appreciate our outfits, either for self or his wheelman.

Over six score styles and models in Suits and Topcoats alone—with not a single size or proportion compromised, in a quality that is uncopyable.

With prices as honest as their construction, from our own work-room. Ready-to-wear.

Scott & Company  
340 Washington St., Boston



The Friendly Glow

### SATISFIED Customers:

If you ever are not  
The quicker you tell us,  
The better we'll like it.

The Edison Electric  
Illuminating Company of Boston

SPECIAL  
SUNDAY DINNER  
served from 11 a. m.  
to 3 p. m., \$1.25  
REGULAR DINNER  
served every day from  
11 a. m. to 2 p. m.  
A la Carte at All Hours  
1088 BOYLSTON STREET  
Near Mass. Ave.,  
Boston, Mass.

"Say it with Flowers"  
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All  
Parts of the United States and Canada.

134 TREMONT ST.  
BOSTON  
BEACH 0000



Most of our customers prefer Warner's Corsets and Brassieres, because they can be depended upon for wear, for perfect fit, for style, and for that continued excellence which never fails. Let us show you your models!

Glen & Shirts Collar Co.  
121 Tremont St., Boston







## MISUNDERSTANDING OF MANDATE SEEN

In Answering Mr. Bryan's Statement Regarding Armenia Professor Dadourian Says Issues Concern Future World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARTFORD, Connecticut—William Jennings Bryan's statement that assumption by the United States of a mandate over Armenia is declared by Prof. H. N. Dadourian, Trinity physics professor and an authority on the Armenian question, to show that many good friends of the little republic do not fully understand the mandate question. The professor has all along maintained that it is for the best interests of both the United States and Armenia that this country assume the rôle of protector of Armenia. He believes that within 10 or 20 years the Armenians will have shown themselves capable of self-government.

"For some time," said Professor Dadourian, "I have been urging that the United States take a mandate over Armenia, because I have believed that this country could not avoid making a decision on the subject, one way or another. The issues involved in an Armenian mandate are of great value for the future peace of the world, therefore they deserve a more careful consideration than they would if it were merely a question of the free and independent existence or the extermination of the Armenian race."

Not Well Understood  
"The statement which appeared in the papers apropos of the Armenian mandate, under the signature of William Jennings Bryan, illustrates that the question of the mandate is not well understood even by such a good friend of Armenia as Mr. Bryan. He seems to think that the mandate idea is incompatible with the self-government of the Armenian Nation and opposes the mandate because he believes it would be injurious to the Armenians instead of a kindness to affirm or admit them incapable of self-government."

"He adds: 'We can recognize the independence of the Armenian Republic and send as minister to Armenia a man who has faith in democracy and who believes that governments should rest upon the consent of the governed. He can advise the Armenian officials when they desire advice and help them as a friend.'"

"The problem of Armenia is not a question of ability for self-government or one of lack of knowledge as to what to do and what not to do. It is a question of providing the means for the repatriation of hundreds of thousands of Armenians who have during the past five years been driven from their homes. It is a question of actual material and moral reconstruction work which cannot be done by the Armenians alone against the resistance of the Turk and Tartar unless a great power gives the moral backing by assuming the Armenian mandate. The Armenians realize this and they are to a man for an American mandate over their country. So that the question of consent of the governed does not come in at all."

"Mr. Bryan brings several other objections against this country's assuming the mandate which are more apparent than real. He says: 'It would involve us in a fierce commercial rivalry with the big nations.' This country has been for some time in fierce commercial rivalry with the big nations and will continue to be so long as this country and the other big nations continue to be big."

Politics of Europe  
"Again he says: 'It would involve us in the politics of Europe and would compel us to deal with implacable race hatreds.' This is an objection which deserves careful consideration. It has been the traditional policy of this country since Washington to stand aloof and not meddle with European politics. But it must be remembered that this is not the first time when European politics was forced upon us. As a result of the Cuban revolution we were engaged 20-odd years ago in war with a European power, at the end of which we did not flinch assuming the responsibility of putting the Philippines through the school of self-government. Again three years ago European politics was forced upon us and we did not hesitate when the right time came in doing our share to curb an ambitious European power. As a result of this action another responsibility is presented to us in the form of a mandate over Armenia. The question is: Are we going to follow the policy of the McKinley government and undertake this responsibility, completing our work begun in Chateau Thierry by helping Armenia through during her formative stage?"

"Mr. Bryan seems to fear that by taking the mandate over Armenia we would be encouraging imperialistic governments in keeping under subjugation people who should be an independent, self-governing nation. 'For,' he says, 'referring to the whole contention of monarchists that subject peoples were capable of self-government, Clay declared it to be a reflection on the Almighty to assume that He would create peoples incapable of self-government and leave them to be victims of kings and emperors.'"

"To provide assistance to a sick person and to undertake nursing him does not in any way imply that the sick person is incapable of being strong. On the contrary, it assumes a faith in the recuperation and eventual resumption of health and strength on the part of the patient. No more does the undertaking of a mandate over a nation which has gone through a terrible ordeal imply in any sense that that nation is incapable of self-government."

ment. An American mandate over Armenia is not only the most practicable means of making a self-governing, independent Armenia possible, but it will also set a good example, which the European nations with subject races cannot help following in the speedy training of their subject races in the school of self-government.

Example to Nations  
"Mr. Bryan and liberals like him who do not believe in the subjugation of one race by another are against one nation assuming the power of government over other peoples because they have seen that European nations have abused their power over subject races. It would be for the best interest of all subject races if this country should set an example by assuming the Armenian mandate and putting Armenia on her feet within a period of from 10 to 20 years. Such an example will do more for the future peace of the world and for the final adjustment of the relations between governing and subject races than peace societies and paper leagues of nations, because it is a definite, concrete step in the solution of problems which breed wars. The question of financial and military outlay I need not dwell upon, merely stating that all the money which this country puts into Armenia cannot only be recovered directly, but the mandate become one of the best investments this country has made, because of the markets which it would open for American products in the Near and Middle East. About 10,000 American soldiers may be needed at the outset to show the Turks and Tartars that America is serious on the question of a mandate. The presence of an army of 10,000 Americans is really necessary for the moral effect upon the enemies of Armenia."

## STATE ENFORCEMENT OF DRY LAW URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, New Hampshire—Lack of enthusiasm on the part of certain federal law enforcement agents in carrying out the provisions of the Volstead act is given as the reason for the action of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, at its annual meeting, in receiving from its state superintendent, John H. Robbins, a recommendation that state authorities hereafter enforce the prohibitory laws.

Mr. Robbins urged this change "in the interests of efficiency and economy" and advocated state direction of all enforcement work instead of the present system of both state and federal direction. The league has adopted resolutions urging that both the regulation of legal sale of liquor and the prosecution of illegal sale be brought under one state department.

Reports were submitted showing a decrease of from 85 to 90 per cent in arrests for drunkenness in this state since the liquor license policy was changed to prohibition. Only 15 per cent of the State's physicians have applied for permission to prescribe liquor. Only 13 out of 235 cities and towns have authorized druggists to handle liquor for medicinal purposes.

## AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
RICHMOND, Virginia—Six hundred delegates are in Richmond this week attending the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at the Jefferson Hotel.

At the opening session, Albert L. Scott, of Boston, offered a resolution from the national council of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers providing for creation of a joint cotton production bureau to co-operate and encourage production.

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, talking on the "South's Special Interest in Education," stressed the importance of co-operation between the manufacturers and the cotton growers in an educational campaign to raise the efficiency and establish that degree of man power necessary for maximum results. Mr. Claxton declared that manufacturers should also cooperate with federal and state authorities in the dissemination of technical education. He also made a strong appeal for increased pay for school teachers and technical training for teachers, stressed the importance of better highways and advocated the establishment of a merchant marine, with preferential treatment by the United States Government, as a necessity for equalizing the amount of imports and exports from this country.

## MASON RESOLUTION PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and more than a thousand undergraduates and members of the faculty, have signed a telegram addressed to Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, protesting against passage of the Mason resolution, which is construed as an endorsement by the United States Congress of the Sinn Féin effort to create an Irish republic in the British Empire and as making imminent a rupture between Great Britain and the United States.

## THE GOLDEN RULE

was adopted as our  
Trade Mark  
A Quarter of a Century Ago.  
The tremendous annual increase in the use of GOLDEN RULE PURE FOODS is the best evidence of the constant practice of this wonderful rule.  
Sold Direct to the Consumer.  
A postal will bring a salesman.  
The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.  
Columbus, Ohio.

## CHURCH COMMISSION REPORTS ON KOREA

Promptness With Which Japan Grants Promised Reforms Will Measure Her Fitness to Govern Koreans, Report Declares

The Christian Science Monitor today prints the first of a series of articles based on a report on Korea just issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is the duty of American friends of Korea and of Japan to let Japan know that they are watching with keenest interest and attention the method of her procedure in Korea, and earnestly urge her to carry through the reforms she has promised, promptly and effectively; to support the elements in Japan that are guided by high ideals in their efforts to secure full rights and fair dealings for Koreans, and to advise Korean Christians to cooperate with, rather than to oppose the government in its plans and efforts to introduce reforms.

This opinion is expressed in a report just issued by the commission on relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The report expresses the conviction that the promptness with which Japan grants the reforms and rights she has promised will measure her fitness to administer government in Korea, and will also prove an important factor in influencing the American attitude toward Japan.

## Part Played by Churches

The present report sets forth the part played by the Christian churches in Korea's awakening. The proportion of Christian to pagan Koreans arrested during the uprising was 300 to 1. Yet the report says that missionaries do not charge the Japanese administration with being anti-Christian, but admit the greater alertness and patriotism of the native church members which made them natural leaders of their people.

The Japanese Government has reported that in the whole campaign against the independence movement in Korea, 631 natives were killed, while 1409 wounded were treated in police or government institutions. The total number arrested during the five months of greatest activity was 28,934, of whom 8904 were officially flogged with 90 blows. More than 1500 are said to be in prison even now. Seventeen churches were totally and 24 partially destroyed, with a loss of \$30,000.

## Reports of Outrages Affirmed

On August 6, 1919, the annual meeting of the Federated Missions of Japan adopted and published a statement regarding the situation which is said to have received serious attention among responsible Japanese leaders. Though shocked and amazed by the reports of "inhuman cruelty and outrages," they had been forced to believe them substantially true, and "that the people of Korea have endured sufferings which are unjust and unnecessary and which might easily be ended once for all if the methods of administration were divested of that harshness and cruelty which are so strangely at variance with the high and enlightened principles according to which Japan as a people abounds."

"We have rejoiced," the statement continued, "in the many improvements brought about in Korea since that country came under the authority of the Japanese Government. We do not wish to condone any mistakes the Korean people may have made, nor do we disregard the inherent difficulty always attached to such an administrative task as that in hand in Korea. But we wish to give clear and public expression to our unmingled sympathy with those of the Korean people to whom recent troubles have brought cruel and unmerited suffering. And we wish to give our moral

If you are as critical in your hostelry purchases as in your business—

## Holeproof Hose

For Men

(6 pairs in a box)

Cotton .....\$3.00

Fine Cotton .....\$3.60

Fine Lisle .....\$3.90

(3 pairs in a box)

Fine Silk .....\$3.75

Heavy Silk .....\$4.95

Assortments Also for Women and Children

Delivery Prepaid Anywhere in New England

SOLE BOSTON AGENTS

TALBOT CO

295-408 Washington St., Boston

## Massachusetts Trust Co. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Accounts opened by mail

Last dividend declared at the rate of 4 1/2%

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

228 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

An author, seeking quiet, repose and opportunity for study, would like a position on country estate of family near New York. Could assist in management, or act as secretary or companion. Address: Author, Room 715, 4 East 28th St., New York.

support to any steps looking to a real and permanent bettering of conditions in Korea.

## Recommendations of Missions

"We cannot refrain from expressing, first, our earnest desire that the official administration in that country may become more just and humane, as far as possible free from discrimination, and offer to the Korean people the opportunities for economic advancement for which the human soul everywhere hungers; secondly, that the Koreans may be permitted to exercise without annoyance or vexation or the haunting presence of spies and police, that liberty of faith and worship which is the very substance of human life and progress; and thirdly, that the Koreans may be given facilities to enjoy to the fullest degree and without discrimination the advantages of modern education."

"Although up to the present time there has not been among Japanese that outspoken protest to which one would think an enlightened public opinion would give expression in view of the conditions described, yet we note with much satisfaction evidences of an increasing number of Japanese are feeling a sense of responsibility for events in Korea. We are encouraged by the publicity this question has begun to receive in the Japanese press, and by the agitation for reform which Japanese leaders are now carrying on. We add our own appeal with the hope that we may contribute to the hastening of reforms in Korea, the urgency of which is so apparent."

## Hand of Government Forced

The commission's report points out that when the independence uprising occurred the military censors in Korea and Japan for a time completely prevented news of the revolution from being published even in Japan. The first full and connected account of what happened that reached the public appeared in the American press.

Japanese, according to the report, were loath to believe the reports. As the facts, however, were verified beyond doubt, many Japanese were filled with amazement, indignation, and shame.

"They began for the first time to appreciate what their military government in Korea had been really doing," says the report. "Not Japanese Christians and civilians alone felt thus, but responsible leaders in the government also. The result was a response on the part of the government which in the light of the customary dilatoriness of governmental response for reform measures was comparatively prompt. From this standpoint it may be said that the Korean uprising was a remarkable success."

The report then cites the efforts of the Japanese Government toward effective remedies.

## ALLEGED UNJUST PRISON METHODS

Abuses Charged Under Present Corporal Punishment System in Georgia—Atlanta Humane Society Adopts Resolutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Alleged brutalities to which inmates of Fulton County prison camps are subjected, under the existing corporal punishment system, are causing considerable comment and discussion in this city.

For sending a letter to Mrs. Katherine Weathersbee, secretary of the Atlanta Humane Society, which is contrary to the rules of the camp, Dick Jester, at present an inmate of the Oakland City convict camp, it is alleged, was punished by a flogging. The charges set forth in the letter are declared to be "absolutely untruthful" by Deputy Warden Charles O. Cates.

Because he told a local reporter that "everything's fine out here—plenty to eat, good food, fine treatment, etc.," W. M. McKelvin, a white man serving a two-year sentence at the Oakland camp, was, it is stated, severely assaulted by other convicts of the camp. Walter Strickland, one of the men alleged to have taken a part in this assault, was whipped for his participation in the affair.

Several convicts who told the local reporter that the present conditions and treatment at the Oakland camp are fair, are characterized by Bert Donaldson, who has served many years in a federal penitentiary, as being "political job holders" dependent upon the deputy warden for the small remunerative positions which they hold in the camp, and who do not state the whole truth about the camp conditions. Donaldson is described by Deputy Warden Cates as "an ex-convict who served a 20-year term and is now trying to tell me how to run this prison," and as being "much worse than Dick Jester."

The Rev. William J. DeBardeleben, pastor of the Payne Memorial Methodist Church, of which Mr. Donaldson is a member, says: "Those who really know Mr. Donaldson admire him for what he is doing in the interest of his brethren in bonds."

Resolutions, adopted by the Atlanta Humane Society following the receipt of the Jester letter, state that "pending possible action by the state Legislature prohibiting corporal punishment in prisons and prison camps in Georgia, immediate steps be taken by this society to bring the matter of whipping convicts in the Fulton County Grand Jury, with a view to bringing original proceedings against any whipping-boss in Fulton County who may be

proved to have violated the law regulating corporal punishment of prisoners, and against any officials superior or superiors in authority who may be held legally culpable for such violation of law; and to bringing about the abolishment of the practice of whipping prisoners in any prison or prison camp in Fulton County."

The letter from Jester, which caused the present discussion, read in part as follows: "Georgia, the largest State east of the Mississippi, the State that excels in many things, has one which the sooner wiped out, the better. Georgia would scorn a public whipping post at Five Points (the center of the city), and yet, allows it under cover, by a law which places in the hands of one man, the Jack Man or Whipping Boss, under the title of deputy warden, the unlimited power over human beings, to administer justice (?), try, condemn, and punish, work his will, all according to his own ideas, allowing his own feelings, likes, and dislikes, on men who are powerless to defend themselves. If they resist, they are overpowered and beaten unmercifully; all this without apparently being accounted for to anyone."

## "The Lash Must Go"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—"The lash must go," says an editorial in The Atlanta Constitution. "All that has been said in the Atlanta newspapers for and against the institution of whipping in the convict camps of Georgia, and all of the agitation that has recently been occasioned by allegations of gross brutalities being inflicted upon prisoners in Fulton County, leads to only one conclusion—that the lash must go!"

"The lash as a means of human punishment is as out of place in the twentieth century as was the white-hot iron in the days of the Spanish Inquisition!"

"It is the system—not any individual—that is at fault; and the system should be changed, so that Georgia will accord no man the right, much less make it his duty, to apply the lash to the body of another man!"

## NEW SETTLERS FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The tide of immigration that is now passing through Montreal to the Canadian West included the other day a sturdy group of young English and Scottish farmers forming the first contingent of the British-Canadian Farmers Land Syndicate, an overseas organization which has secured large tracts of land in what is called the Spirit River settlement colony in Alberta. In the west each settler is assigned 160 acres, or a quarter-section of land, with the option of adding another 160 acres when the first tract has been improved. The district they were going to is situated about 500 miles northwest of Edmonton.

## RECONSTRUCTION WORK IS PLANNED

Restoration of Rheims Library and the University of Louvain Among Projects of Division of the Carnegie Endowment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Five hundred thousand dollars to aid in reconstruction of the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia and Russia; \$50,000 for the relief of the oppressed nationalities in the Far East formerly under Ottoman control and \$100,000 toward the restoration of the Belgian University of Louvain were among the appropriations made by the Division of Intercourse and Education, the acting director of which is Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in a report just issued by the fiscal year. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace furnishes the funds for the activities of this division.

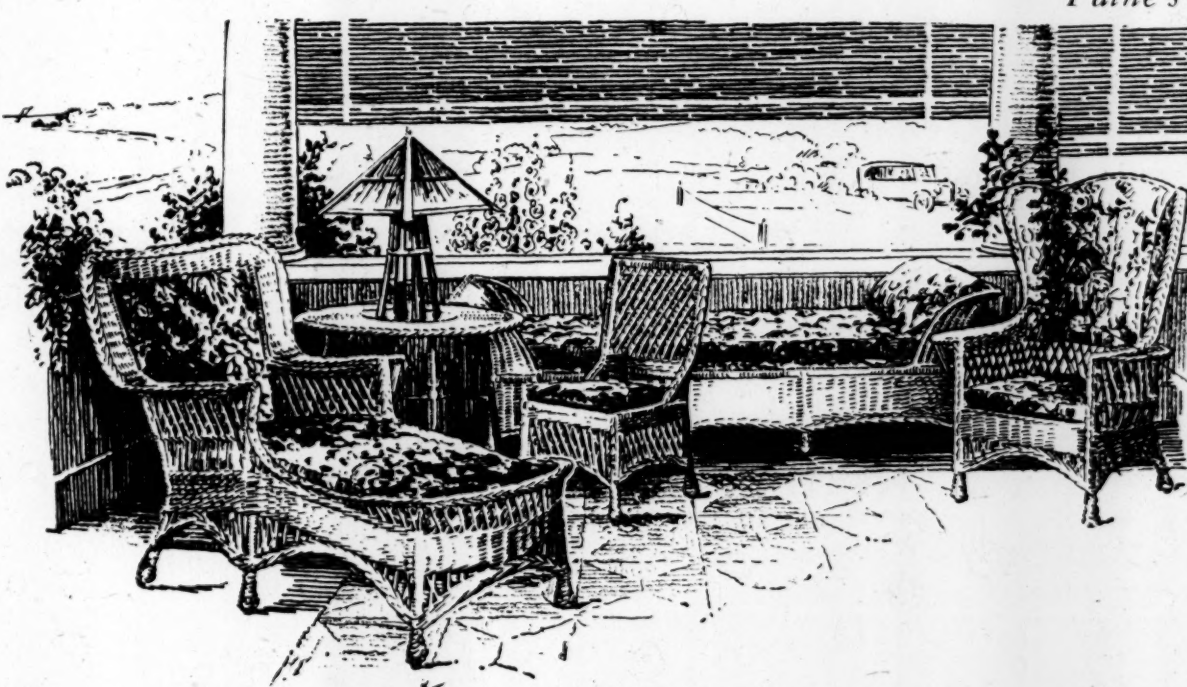
The report states that the division is interested in the proposals to undertake the reconstruction of the library at Rheims, destroyed during the war. For Siberia, the project most favored is to construct and equip a modern library building for the University of Belgrade.

"During the year," the report states, "the division has carried out the policy of providing libraries in foreign cities with collections of books on American history and institutions. Complete collections, each of about 200 volumes, have been presented to the library of the University of London, to the Library of the Sorbonne, Paris; the Library for American Studies in Rome, Italy; Zentralbibliothek, Zurich; Hibiya Library, Tokio; Peking Public Affairs Library, Peking."

In furtherance of the division's aims to foster closer educational relations between the people of the United States and those of other countries, the following is reported as having been accomplished:

Aided several eminent American educators in their plans to visit foreign institutions; suggested for appointment names of Americans to a professorship of journalism in the University of the Philippines; to a professorship of agriculture in Serbia and a professorship of English in Tzecho-Slovakia. "Through the offices of the Institute of International Education, also organized by the endowment," the report continues, "a system has been developed by which American professors may be offered the opportunity to spend their sabbatical leave in teaching abroad. This promises to be an important feature of the work of the institute."

Paine's



## The Porch, a Pleasant Refuge

Paine's has far excelled all their past notable achievements in their brilliant exhibitions of color and splendor for this year's summer homes.

Their collections, ready for immediate delivery, are far too gorgeous and varied to be described briefly—they should be seen, and wise is he who buys summer furniture and decorations now to avoid disappointments later on.

The illustration suggests one of the many designs of willow furniture, finished in silver gray at these prices—cushions extra—chaise longue \$35—table \$30—lamp and shade \$22—chair \$17.50—day bed frame \$78—wing chair \$27.

The rug and drapery shops on the second floor are equally gay with smart, unusual things for summer.

## Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street Near Boylston Street, Boston



## BUSINESS MEN ON INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Australian Chambers of Commerce Condemn Compulsory Arbitration and Believe Other Methods Should Be Tried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—At the annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held in Sydney, the question of a solution for industrial unrest was foremost. H. W. Braddon, formerly Australian trade representative in America, whose opposition to compulsory arbitration was recently reported in The Christian Science Monitor, put before the conference the following proposals for discussion:

(1) The abolition of existing compulsory arbitration machinery. (2) The creation of the simplest type of effective impartial tribunal annually to fix the basic wage for the six states. (3) To fix a clear line of demarcation between federal and state jurisdictions. (4) The creation of councils or committees for each trade, consisting of employers and employees, to frankly discuss the interests concerned, and if possible agree upon (a) any additional wage above the basic line (b) mutual schemes, (c) any troubles or grievances with machinery for reaching finality in the event of a deadlock. (5) The labor unit. (6) The piece work basis.

At a later date Mr. Braddon moved that "in view of the unsatisfactory experience of compulsory arbitration, some alternative method, more likely to set up satisfactory relations between Capital and Labor, should be evolved."

### Public Confidence Lost

D. J. Gordon (Adelaide) said that the tribunals had not only lost public confidence, but had lost the confidence of the employers as well as the employees. The courts had described themselves as tribunals for the final settlement of disputes, and any blame attachable to that condition of affairs seemed to attach itself naturally to the basic rule laid down by some of the judges, who had told the employees that the net result of compulsory arbitration was that it did not prevent strikes. The courts had not stood for the recognition of contracts when wages agreements for a series of years had been broken and the employees had come into court again.

When the High Court established the law that there could be no review during the continuance of an award one of the judges of the Arbitration Court took strong exception to the decision of the Court. Mr. Justice Higgins had said clearly that, in his opinion, there was nothing to prevent people from striking if they liked to do so, as they had done, and as they would do again. The conference would be perfectly safe in subscribing to the rule laid down in the motion that after an experience of 20 years of compulsory arbitration, it was forced to the conclusion that some other system should be substituted.

### Motion Carried Unanimously

After other members had spoken to similar effect, the motion was carried unanimously, and it was directed that a copy of the decision of the conference, together with a copy of Mr. Braddon's address, be forwarded to every member of the Federal Legislature. It was also decided to urge the federal government to call a round table convention of representatives of both employers and employees, thus giving the two sides an opportunity to get together.

A resolution was also agreed to urging that so long as compulsory arbitration remained in force, assessors, having an expert knowledge of the occupations concerned in the several cases, be appointed to sit and cooperate with the judge. A further resolution was agreed to that both parties to an industrial award should be required to deposit bonds so as to insure observance of its conditions.

Mr. McGregor (Adelaide) proposed that the federal government be urged to consider the question of encouraging the production of gold, either by subsidy or otherwise. He believed that if a subsidy were available, a number of low-grade propositions which were not now worked would become payable.

The debate elicited a notable speech from Sir John Russell French, the general manager of the Bank of New South Wales, the paid-up capital of which is £4,000,000, and its reserved profits a little over £3,000,000. It has about 300 branches distributed in all the states, New Zealand and Fiji.

### Gold a Merchantable Product

Sir John French said that, as far as the gold reserve of Australia—that held by the Commonwealth as the foundation of its note issue—was concerned, they could safely leave it to the parties interested to see that they kept adequate reserves. Gold was just a merchantable product like wool or wheat, or anything else, and the government, recognizing this during the war, made certain permissive regulations regarding the export of the mineral—that was, the gold produced from the mines of Australia could be turned into sovereigns in the mints, and those sovereigns could be exported to bring the highest prices that could be obtained for them in the world's markets. Whether it would be wise to offer a bonus or some other consideration was difficult to say.

In certain markets gold was worth a considerable premium. He had been offered £5 an ounce for bullion lying in the bank, but refused the offer because he believed that the general state of the finances of Australia

could better be conserved by keeping the gold in the country. A great deal would have to be done in the future in correcting the currencies of the world, and he hoped that at the bottom of the circulating medium there would always be a substratum of gold. Gold as a commodity had no more virtue than any other—this he wished to repeat so that it might be understood thoroughly. The difficulty with regard to it was that of mining it.

### Board of Experts Required

If they produced £20,000,000 worth of gold it would create a considerable difference not only in the finances of Australia, but in those of the world as well, but nobody could devise a scheme to produce that amount. Every bar of bullion exported had to bear a mint stamp showing that it was of a certain fineness. After considerable debate the motion was lost.

In view of the defects and delays in the postal, telegraph and telephone service, which are conducted by the federal government, a resolution was passed recommending that these services be removed from political influence, and placed under an independent board of experts.

## LACK OF COMPETITION INFLUENCES FARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—The recent declaration of a further increase in the Atlantic berth rates has been the subject of frequent discussion during the past week in business and other circles. While it is freely admitted that all operating expenses have considerably advanced, it is generally assumed that the underlying reason for the further advance in fares is that the Atlantic liner conference has no competition to face.

The decision to advance the charges on freights was apparently taken several weeks ago. The cost of ship operation in the trade today is said to be 300 per cent above the pre-war level. The reduction in the cost of bunkers does not benefit the Atlantic liner trade in the same proportion as it does the tramp steamer trade, because a very high proportion of the tonnage engaged in the trade is oil-fired.

Two tons of oil fuel do the work of three tons of coal. Until bunkers were reduced in price recently, oil burners had a slight advantage. When bunkers were reduced, the advantage went over to the coal burners. As a result of post-war happenings, ship owners converted their furnaces to burn oil. Oil fuel as bunkers, however, now costs more than coal, and owners, being business men, have had to raise freights accordingly.

Other reasons causing the increase in rates are that vessels have for some time past been west-bound with seldom more than 50 per cent of their cargo capacity filled, and also liners have a large number of stewards and cabin personnel, and in relation to these, wages have advanced enormously.

As stated also, there is very little competition in the Atlantic liner trade. With the German competition eliminated, the Atlantic liner conference has the field practically to itself. Even so small a line as the Swedish-American has recently been brought into it. A fact seeming to justify the advance is that the American Shipping Board has authorized rates by American vessels to be raised to the new level.

If the new rates were not justified by present conditions, the Shipping Board would not do this, for the whole future of American shipping is bound up in operating cheaper than British shipping. In the present case, the advance is stated to have the approval of the British Shipping Controller.

### WOMEN DELEGATES TO GENEVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is announced that Lady Astor, M. P., will be the official representative of the British Government at the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance Congress in Geneva in June. The French Revue will represent the International Girl Guides movement. Miss Anna Whitlock, first president of the National Swedish Woman Suffrage Association, will be the official government delegate for Sweden, and Mrs. J. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the United States Navy, the representative of the United States, while it is expected that Princess Aziza Hassan will be among the Egyptian delegates.

### FRENCH SELL BREAD IN BEIRUT

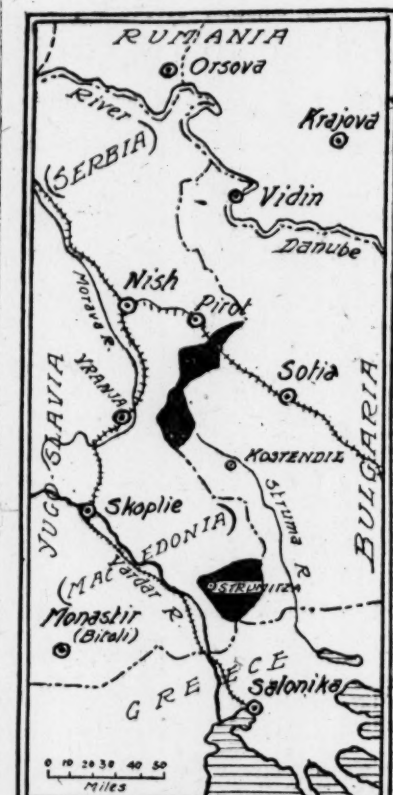
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Always concerned with the task of lowering the cost of living in Beirut, the French Revue authorities have undertaken the daily manufacture of a certain quantity of bread. Since April 15, five shops, placed under the control of the above department and of the police, have sold bread of very good quality at the price of 13½ Egyptian piasters rotl. The administrative councillor of Beirut hopes to make still further improvements before long.

## AGRARIAN PARTY WINS IN BULGARIA

Chief Feature of Recent Elections Has Been Crushing Defeat Inflicted on the Socialist Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—For nations slowly recovering from the European war, general elections are the first manifestation of the citizens' return to political life, after five years of mobilization. England, France, and Italy have had their elections, whereas some other countries are still waiting



Modified frontier of Bulgaria

Black portions show how Serbian territory has been extended eastward so as to protect railway from Nish to Salonika.

for them, their territorial limits not yet having been definitely settled. Bulgaria's elections having recently taken place, there is an opportunity of analyzing the final results.

The party which comes out victoriously is the Agrarian, who receive 110 seats (instead of 83 in the former Chamber) out of a total of 229 deputies. It should be noticed that the Agrarians control the present Stamboliski Government, and this might account for some of the electoral success. They do not possess the absolute majority, but will have for their allies the Nationalists (Narodniaks) and the Progressists.

### Former Minister Returned

The Nationalists have 15 seats. Among their leaders are two former premiers, Mr. Gueshoff and Mr. Theodoroff. In the present Cabinet, headed by Mr. Stamboliski, the Nationalists' counted two ministers—of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Madjaroff, and of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Bourouff. The Progressives have eight seats in the Parliament; their leader is Mr. Danef, Minister of Finance. These three ministers, Mr. Madjaroff, Mr. Bourouff and Mr. Danef, have just resigned from the Cabinet, in order, it is said, to leave a free hand to the Agrarians, who form the rest of the government.

"The next Cabinet will probably be based on a triple coalition of the Agrarians, Narodniaks (Nationalists), and Progressists. The total strength of that coalition will amount to 133 seats, enough to control the Parliament. Voters Split Over Communism

The Socialists have suffered a crushing defeat, as they keep only nine seats, instead of 39, which they held in the last Parliament. This loss of 30 seats is due chiefly to the fact that the Socialist Party had been strongly evolving toward Communism. The voters split on that issue, electing 27 new Agrarians and three new Communists, which brings the total number of Communists to 50. This result is not unlike that of the French elections, where the voters did not follow the quick evolution of the Socialist Party toward radical issues, and the outcome was a victory for the Moderates ("Bloc national") and a Socialist defeat. There are besides, in the Bulgarian Parliament, 24 Democrats, 7 Radicals, 3 Ghenadiavists and 3 Liberals, who form the remainder of the opposition.

The general situation remains agitated, and living conditions are hard. What contributes to this unrest is the territorial question. On the side of Jugo-Slavia (setting apart the old and permanent Bulgarian claim for Macedonia) the modifications of the 1914 boundary are comparatively small. They take place in a mountainous region with few inhabitants. The purpose of these modifications was to put important railroad lines

of Serbia out of reach from possible attacks by Bulgarian "comitadjis" in case of tension between the two countries.

### Aggression More Difficult

In 1913 and in 1915, irregular troops cut those lines before any hostilities had begun, as the tracks ran respectively, six and 10 miles from the border. Such aggressions will be more difficult with the new settlement. It is worthy of notice that the line of Nish-Skopje and Salonika, which was thus open to danger, is not a Serbian line alone, but is essential to many countries, being one of the main arteries connecting western Europe with the East.

For some time the relations between Bulgarians and Jugo-Slavs have been growing slightly better, due in part to the influence of some of the intellectuals of both countries, and also to the influence of the Croats and Slovenes, who have not the same motives as the Serbians for permanent rupture with Bulgaria. It may be hoped that in a not too distant future the bitter feelings resulting from the wars of 1913 and 1915 will be replaced by mutual understanding; and the brotherly feeling of the Balkan Alliance of 1912, destroyed soon after through the efforts of Austrian diplomacy, might be revived in the next generation.

## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT PATRON OF LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Duke of Connaught has accepted the office of patron of the special appeal for funds which has been inaugurated by Lord Grey, the Prime Minister, Admiral Beatty, Herbert Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Hubert Gough, and Mr. Clynes on behalf of the League of Nations Union.

The Duke of Connaught has sent the following message to the Union: "In complying with the desire expressed that I should become the Patron of the appeal which the League of Nations Union is about to issue, I earnestly trust that it may meet with a generous response, and that all who are conscious of its high and noble aims will bear their part in providing the union with the necessary funds for carrying on its humane and beneficent work."

"Mankind has drunk deeply of the bitter draft of international conflict, and must long bear a load of sorrow and suffering unparalleled in its history. The purposes of the League are well known, and it is their hope and belief that by submitting the causes of dispute to the judgment of an impartial tribunal, they may lessen the occasions of conflict and make wars to cease in all the world."

"It is a task worthy of the wisest statesmanship, and the cordial cooperation of all men of good will, which may assuredly claim the benediction that belongs to the peace-makers, and in which it is good to have a share."

"In its pursuit, even failure would be praiseworthy, while its full realization would bring to this world a new league are well known, and it is their hope in the dawn of a better day—and to our generation a glory and renown that time could never dim."

### NO LIQUOR IN SAMOA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—In Samoa, the Pacific territory held by New Zealand under mandate from the League of Nations, prohibition is strictly enforced. Sir James Allen, a member of the New Zealand Ministry, has just visited this tropical territory. In a message received from Sir James Allen he puts the position very crisply: "The importation of liquor into Samoa is forbidden. As far as I am concerned there will be no relaxation whatever. There is good for the Samoan is good for the whites under similar circumstances."

### UNIVERSITY INCREASES PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An increase of 35 per cent in pay of all instructors at Washington University who receive \$4000 or less has been authorized by the board of the corporation adding to the university pay roll about \$100,000 annually.

## BRITISH DISPOSAL BOARD SUCCESSFUL

As a Result of Its Operations the State Has Already Benefited by the Sale of War Materiel to the Extent of £200,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Kellaway was recently entertained, on the relinquishment of his chairmanship of the Disposal Board, at Claridge's Hotel, by members of the board. Mr. Kellaway had previously attended the weekly meeting of the board to say farewell to its members.

In his speech Mr. Kellaway said that whilst he looked forward with pleasure to his new work as the Minister responsible for the Department of Overseas Trade, it was with a real feeling of regret that he found it necessary to relinquish his chairmanship of the Disposal Board, the position he had held since the board was set up by Lord Inverforth in February of last year.

He had no doubt that when his honorable friend and old colleague, Mr. Hope, submitted the estimates for the Ministry of Munitions for the coming year before the House of Commons, the House, which was a very businesslike and a very fair assembly, would judge the work of the board in a broad, businesslike manner, and that it would take the view that the broad results of the board's work had been creditable.

### Remarkable Results Achieved

Mr. Kellaway said that his experience as chairman of the board had been an altogether pleasant one. There had not been, during the whole time that he had been presiding over it, any personal difficulty. The members as a body had been only concerned with discharging their duty to the State, and they had subordinated all personal interests to that end. They had no passengers on the board. Every member had contributed all his experience of trade and his technical knowledge.

The results which had been achieved, he said, as shown by the figures of their sales, had been remarkable. He did not suppose that any other body, whether government or industrial, had ever carried through transactions of such magnitude as those for which the board was responsible. He would ask their critics to contrast the way in which the disposal of the war stores remaining from the great war had been dealt with as compared with what happened with the much simpler problem which arose after the South African war.

### Mismanagement Avoided

The disposal of the South African war stores had been examined and reported on by a royal commission. That royal commission revealed a condition of chaos and mismanagement which was altogether discreditable. Some of them would remember how it was proved before the royal commission, that valuable stores had been sold to greedy contractors at prices far below their market value, and in some cases the government had actually been buying back from the same contractors at fancy prices the stores which these men had previously bought from the government.

The scandal associated with the South African war disposals were due to the fact that the army authorities

attempted to deal with what was purely a business proposition without setting up a body of business men to undertake the work. If the Disposal Board had been successful, as he thought they had been, in avoiding the grosser errors of the South African war disposals, it was due to the fact that Lord Inverforth had gathered around him a board of business men to carry out a business proposition.

### Criticism Largely Ill-Informed

Lord Inverforth, he said, had been made the target of a good deal of criticism, much of it ill-informed and some of it malevolent. It was only fair to him to say that there was probably no other man in the country who could have got together a body so representative and so competent as the men who composed the Disposal Board. The part which he, Mr. Kellaway, had played, was a very modest one. It had been his duty to preside over their proceedings, and the credit for the work which had been done rested not with him but with the members of the board.

As a result of the board's operations, the State had already benefited to the extent of £200,000,000. This was in addition to the £120,000,000 already received for the disposal of stores purchased on trading account. He was confident that this was a record which could not be equaled by any of the other powers engaged in the war.

Mr. Kellaway said that the British Government, in dealing with the problem of the disposal of war stores, had been the first to establish efficient machinery, and had been the most successful in rapidly disposing of the surplus stocks. They need not be anxious about comparison with either France, the United States, Italy, or any other country. They had to guard against a number of dangers which were not obvious to their critics. It was necessary to dispose of their stocks as rapidly as possible without breaking the market or destroying industries which were struggling to get on their feet after the shock of the war.

### Work Done Rapidly

Mr. Kellaway believed that the business community would agree that they had succeeded in this respect. There had undoubtedly been cases, perhaps many cases, in which, if they had had ample time, and an unlimited staff, larger sums might have been secured, but, consistent with protecting the interests of British trade on the one hand, and the interests of the taxpayers on the other, he believed the work had been done as rapidly and as efficiently as was possible.

Parliament, he said, had been very fair to the board, and he desired also to acknowledge that the press, with

one exception, had also recognized that the board was carrying out a colossal task successfully. They were all business men, and they were not accustomed in their businesses to the public criticism which was the salt of public administration, but he thought they would agree with him that, with the exceptions to which he had referred, they had no ground for complaint, either of the volume or of the feeling of the criticisms made against the board. A body which, in so comparatively short a time, could conduct a business whose receipts amounted to £200,000,000 might rest assured that the good sense of Parliament and of the country would say that they had done well.

## GERMANY MUST HOLD TO PLEDGE TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

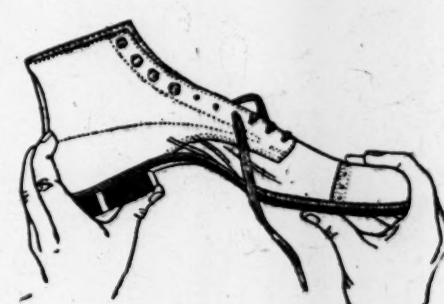
LONDON, England—At the quarterly meeting of the London Iron and Steel Exchange held in London recently, H. J. Skelton, the chairman of the management committee, said that the whole balance of world prices for iron and steel was disturbed by the scarcity and high cost of coal in France. If the Germans delivered coal to France, which they were bound to do under the Treaty of Versailles, the iron and steel works in Lorraine could be kept going to the full extent of their productive capacity. If the works in Westphalia and the Rhenish districts could be fed with iron ore from Lorraine, they could be kept going full time.

He considered it was the business of every man who had influence to bring about an understanding between France and Germany. No national antagonism could be allowed to stand in the way of an understanding which would lead to an enduring peace based upon mutual prosperity. The future course of iron and steel prices depended upon settled, orderly government in the Ruhr district, and respect by the Germans of their obligations to deliver coal to France.

Referring to the present attitude of the American steel firms toward British merchants, Mr. Skelton said that the Americans did not understand credit. At present they were demanding an irrevocable bank credit on the placing of orders, which was a serious handicap to the British trader.

He proposed that they should be content with a 5 per cent credit on the placing of the order, the rest to be paid when the goods were ready for delivery. When the German Steel Works Union was in existence, it understood the art of when and where to give credit. Its terms were easy, and the benefits between Germans and Britishers were mutual.

## "Nature Tread"—The Natural Foot Shoe



"Nature Tread" is truly the natural foot shoe. Its exceedingly flexible shank responds to every movement of the foot, affording flexibility that makes for positive comfort.

Even the toes are accorded the freedom nature intended they should have, for in "Nature Tread", they are able to flex and extend at each recovery.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward  
389-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.  
(Near Warren St.)

The Coward Shoe  
"Reg. U.S. Pat. Off."

## Safety For Furs

At 5% of a Proper Valuation

A pittance to pay—for complete insurance against moths and other damaging elements. Repairing and remodeling by an expert furrier at minimum charge during summer months.

Furs Collected and Delivered Without Charge

Just send a Post Card or Telephone Beach 3400

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

Tremont Street, Opposite Boston Common  
BOSTON, MASS.



Reich & Siewe  
RICH AND LEE-A-VER

## "Rain's Only Rival" Brooks Lawn Sprinkling System



WRITE TODAY For "Beautiful Grounds." Best Price to those interested in the modern way of keeping the beauty and freshness of lawn and garden.

JOHN A. BROOKS,

441 Penobscot Bldg.

Detroit, Mich.

## ATLAS CRUCIBLE STEEL CO.

TRADE L-XX MARK

REG. U. S. Pat. Off.

HIGH SPEED

Licensed Manufacturers of STAINLESS STEEL for cutlery

We also offer you another quality product in DEWARD non-shrinking tool steel. This steel for its purpose is easily a leader.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS

DUNKIRK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES

NEW YORK  
CHICAGO  
ST. LOUIS  
CLEVELAND

DETROIT  
BUFFALO  
PITTSBURGH  
BOSTON  
PHILADELPHIA

MONTREAL  
DAYTON  
TORONTO  
MINNEAPOLIS



## HOME RULE BILL'S FINANCES ANALYZED

View Is Taken in Ireland That the New Bill Allows England to Retain the Right to Impose Indiscriminate Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
DUBLIN, Ireland—Since the Government of Ireland Bill, 1920, passed its second reading just before Easter, business men in Ireland have been discussing the situation that must be faced if this measure, for which nobody has the least enthusiasm, is passed into law, and is actually put into operation. In particular the financial clauses of the bill are being examined critically by committees set up by the chambers of commerce both of Dublin and of Belfast.

The Treasury White Paper, giving the official explanation of the financial provisions, is coming in for some criticism, and the more its contents are studied the more apprehensive are these business men, of the practical consequence to Ireland which must follow if the present bill is put into operation with its financial clauses in their present shape.

## Common Purse Always Open

The existing financial position of Ireland, though it is to be dated legally from the Statute of 1816 that set up one common exchequer for the United Kingdom, is the system of indiscriminate finance which was contracted for by Article VII of the Treaty of Union, 1800.

The contract is not unilateral but bilateral; indiscriminate taxation goes hand in hand with indiscriminate expenditure. While England imposes indiscriminate taxation on Ireland, as she does, Ireland has the right to claim indiscriminate expenditure from the common purse according to her needs, without limitation as to her own contribution to it.

What is called Irish revenue has no relation whatever to Irish expenditure; it is merely the fortuitous proceeds that flow in when a system of taxes designed for Great Britain comes to be indiscriminately applied to Ireland; whether the amount is large or small does not matter. And Ireland is obliged to contribute to Imperial expenditures, neither by any fixed sum nor by any fixed proportional part; her surplus, if any, is simply retained.

## Expenditure Indiscriminate

That is the existing position, which comes to an end if the present bill passes into law. But upon what terms is it to cease? The view taken in Ireland is that the Government of Ireland Bill, 1920, proposes to obtain the obligation on Ireland of indiscriminate taxation, but to cancel (without compensation) the right of Ireland to enjoy indiscriminate expenditure.

Moreover, if the bill becomes law, Ireland would be obliged to contribute heavily toward Imperial expenditure, namely the items set out in its third schedule; and this payment would be made a first charge; not a residual charge, upon her revenue—that is, for two years the payment would be a fixed annual sum of £18,000,000; and, after that, it would be a fixed proportional part, measured by the relative taxable capacity of the two islands.

The taxes that are transferred to the new Irish parliament amount, in the year 1919-20, to a trifling total revenue of £2,825,000; they consist of stamp duties, the small Land Values Duty, all of which are quite inelastic in their yield.

## Credit May Be Destroyed

Leaving aside, for the moment, the question of an Imperial contribution from Ireland, what Irish business men are now thinking about this proposal is, that it would destroy the capacity of the new Irish parliament to adjust their future revenues to their future requirements. And incidentally that it will destroy the national credit, the power of the Irish Government to borrow money for public purposes.

This is a serious indictment, but the argument which supports it deserves respectful consideration. When the Irish Parliament may want to issue Irish Government stock thereafter to complete land purchase or to nationalize Irish railways and canals, will they be able to place the stock on the market? That will depend on the credit of the Irish exchequer, which, in turn, will depend on the free ability of the parliament to raise all the revenues they may require.

While indiscriminate taxation is retained, to the large extent of the present bill, the yield of the Irish revenue will depend on taxes which will be imposed by the British Parliament according to a fiscal policy framed to suit economic conditions in Great Britain, and these same taxes will then be applied indiscriminately to Ireland, where they are such that the fiscal policy imposed may prove sterile in the production of Irish revenues.

## Revenue Must Be Tapped

It should be obvious that if Irish taxes are to be fruitful of revenues, the taxes must be accurately adapted so as to tap the springs of revenue which the Irish naturally supply. Besides, a recent experience has shown that under this very same indiscriminate taxation Irish finance broke down, or took on an appearance of insolvency.

During the six years, 1909-15, Irish expenditure exceeded Irish revenue by

an annual deficit that was increasing; the total deficit in those six years meant that Great Britain, besides receiving nothing from Ireland by way of Imperial contribution, had herself to contribute £5,835,000 to enable the expenses of Irish government to be met.

This deficiency was commonly attributed to the disproportionate cost of pensions for a country which 70 years ago had a population of eight millions; and no doubt Irish expenditure did rise then by about £2,500,000 per annum. But it is much more significant that the deficit was also largely due to a real falling-off of Irish revenues. At the same time, Great Britain was increasing her own revenues by imposing heavier direct taxes on the wealthy classes. But that fiscal method, when applied to a country which had no such wealthy class, proved barren of revenue in Ireland.

This insolvency of Irish finance, during those years, 1909-15, was artificially produced; the enormous revenue was always potentially there, had it been sought in a way more suitable to Irish conditions, namely—by consumption taxes. It is now argued that the retention of indiscriminate taxation by the present bill must have a similar effect of reducing a self-governed Ireland to a position of apparent insolvency, likewise artificially produced.

## Estimate Thought Absurd

Finally, to return to the Imperial contribution which Ireland is to pay as a just charge on her revenues, the sum of £18,000,000 which the bill would fix for two years, is professed to be explained as the surplus which Irish finance is estimated to yield in the year 1919-20. But the bill does not say "surplus," it says, £18,000,000; so if the estimates work out to be wrong, Ireland would still be forced to contribute the £18,000,000.

It is the opinion of Irish business men that this estimate of £18,000,000 is absurd, because the figures of the estimate are condemned. But that is a minor point. The permanent contribution which the bill requires Ireland to pay is not to be a fixed sum—one suited to Ireland's capacity, corresponding to Ireland's benefit from the Imperial expenditure, or corresponding to the sums which other small nations expend upon analogous purposes.

## Contribution to Fluctuate

That might be made fair and practicable. But the contribution is to be a fixed fraction, for instance, possibly one-fourth of whatever sum the fluctuating British foreign policy, in the present state of European politics, may force British Imperial expenditure to rise to. It would be a variable figure which the Irish Exchequer could neither control nor foresee; yet this variable figure would be far the largest item which an Irish Exchequer would have to budget for.

Its uncertain dimensions would entirely swamp the balance of Irish domestic finances, and would complete that destruction of the national credit of a self-governed Ireland which is threatened by the retention of indiscriminate taxation as already explained. These are the main objections which Irish business men are finding to the financial proposals of the bill, and they seem to be sufficiently formidable.

## IS REVOLUTION IN GERMANY LIKELY?

While One Party Would Restore Monarchy by Force Others Rely on Constitutional Means

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BERLIN, Germany—Readers of The Christian Science Monitor may have found some difficulty, in view of the contradictory character of the news recently issued by the German Government press bureau, in forming an idea of the situation which seems likely to result in a second counter-revolutionary movement. The alarmist view that another counter-revolution is imminent seemed uncalled for, but, if only from the historical standpoint, a description of the political situation in Germany as it existed toward the end of April may be of interest.

The dismissal of a number of prominent Pomeranian Landrath—the Landrat combines the functions exercised in English counties by the county-treasurer and the sheriffs—which occurred on April 21, is the outcome of rumors that have been rife lately concerning the danger to the government threatened by the western districts of Prussia, and a sympathetic movement in various districts of Bavaria.

These parts of the country are the source of all food supplies worth taking into consideration. Until the next harvest the entire population is at their mercy. They are in the hands of an exceptionally well organized and equipped counter-revolutionary party, and Colonel Bauer's threat, upon his withdrawal, to cut off all communication with the towns, and thus force the general strikers to capitulate was founded upon this fundamental fact.

## Two Streams in the Movement

Two different streams are to be distinguished in the movement. The immediate followers of Colonel Bauer, al-

ways remarkable for a certain cloudiness of ideas, after commandeering food supplies in the above mentioned manner, wish to establish a soviet republic which is to declare itself neutral as regards the troops surrounding Berlin. The middle classes, embittered after several weeks' siege, are expected to become convinced of the necessity for a strong hand coming from the right, and signs of this feeling are to be the signal for a movement of the troops which, leading first to a Bauer dictatorship, will end after a few years in the restitution of the monarchy.

So much for Bauer enthusiasts. The first action is due to take place in about a month's time. Officers in the van of Bauer politics are reported to be uneasy at signs of dissatisfaction already visible among their men. A speedy action thus appears to them necessary, and reports of the demonstrative bearing already visible and audible at the headquarters of the movement, have accordingly given rise to the recent false alarm.

The other parties to the counter-revolution are desirous of gaining their ends on a constitutional basis. Their plan is to cause a Cabinet crisis by reproaching the members with the disintegration of the country occasioned by government policy as hitherto practiced. Leading Berlin officers in whose hands the Bavarian Minister President Kahn is a tool, are at the bottom of the plot which, according to information received from an accurately informed source, is maturing until such time as the elections approach, undermining little by little the authority still left to the Cabinet until it falls at practically the same moment as polling takes place.

## Cabinet Only Considered Temporary

At this, the given moment, the troops around Berlin, in Potsdam, Jüterbog, Schwerin, and elsewhere, are to enter Berlin to insure the formation of a constitutional Cabinet out of the chaos. It is then more than probable they consider that opportunity will be found for the strong man of the party to grasp the loosened reins of authority, and, at the same time, give the entente no cause for interfering.

In government circles it is admitted at this time that the present Cabinet can only be regarded as temporary, as it is entirely without influence upon the Agrarians, one of the most important sections of the population as matters stand at present. As an instance of its powerlessness may be cited the failure to make any attempt to compel the farmers to deliver up the quantities requisitioned; 10 per cent of the whole is all they can be relied upon to supply.

The government, aware of its danger in obtaining speedy food supplies from America, the only means of help, it also puts a certain amount of trust in the promise of the Communist leaders to play a part in the coming elections. It hopes in this way to avoid a catastrophe, especially as the proletariat has been considerably excited and embittered again by the actions of the troops in the Ruhr district, and the military organization in Vogtland against the revolutionary adventure.

Such is the condition of the inner state of the country at the present time. As regards foreign policy a new influence is now making itself felt; the possibility of opening up trade with Russia. The next step that will be taken in this matter is the approach of the Russian Commission now sitting in Copenhagen.

## GENERAL BIRDWOOD SPEAKS AT SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

SYDNEY, New South Wales—General Birdwood, who, in addition to winning distinguished military honors, made it a point to cultivate personal acquaintanceship and friendship with the men under his command, had a most enthusiastic reception in Sydney, not merely from returned men, but from influential civilians. To the former his advice was consistently patriotic; and it was cordially received and applauded.

The virtues of the Australian soldier, he said, were patience and initiative. These qualities were as indispensably necessary in civil life as on the field of battle. He hoped and believed that they would become good citizens, as they had been good soldiers. He declared, and the statement was heartily endorsed that 98 per cent of the men were satisfied that the arrangements made by the government for their repatriation were the best possible in the circumstances, and were better than those which any other of the allied nations had been able to make.

## LUCILLE SAVOY Cleansing Cream

A superior article for cleansing the skin. To be used instead of soap.

Sold in two sizes.

\$ .65 and \$1.50

Sent prepaid including Postage and War Tax

Lucille Savoy

ASTOR THEATRE BUILDING

Broadway and 45th Street, N. Y. City

Navajo Cleansing Cream, possesses an exquisite flower odor and feels like the touch of a rose petal.

"Priscilla's Minuet"

(Sweetened)

Cocoa Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found in 1/4 lb. tins. Sent special Parcel Post delivery.

East of Mississippi River \$4.00 doz

East of Mississippi River \$3.75 doz

WM. M. FLANDERS CO.

Wholesale Distributors BOSTON, MASS.

## DEFINING BORDERS OF ARMENIAN STATE

Present Republic Forms But a Very Small Part of Medieval Armenian Kingdom and a Large Extension Is Claimed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ROME, Italy—The San Remo Conference having decided to submit to the arbitration of President Wilson the delimitation of the boundaries of the future Armenian state, it is of special interest to the American public to know how this important question stands. A series of massacres, beginning with those at Sassoun in 1894, culminating in those at Constantinople under the eyes of the great powers in 1896, continued by the Young Turks at Adana in 1909, and renewed by them, at German instigation, during the late war, as Ambassador Morgenthau has shown in his remarkable book, "Secrets of the Bosphorus," and still more recently in Cilicia, has proved beyond all doubt that the Turks and Armenians cannot be trusted to rule over the Armenians.

In the past years of the present and the last centuries, the Armenians were placed at this unique disadvantage, that, whereas the Greeks, Serbs, Rumanians and Bulgarians of Turkey could, in case of need, appeal to a Greek, Serbian, Rumanian or Bulgarian state outside Turkey for assistance, the Armenians, like the Albanians, had no such racial protector.

The Albanians, a warlike people, specially favored by Abdul Hamid II, whose bodyguard they formed, could, however, rely upon themselves; the Armenians, at that time a pacific race of traders, could not. At present, the Armenians, who, in the times of the Crusade, were accounted a warlike nation, and in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 produced three famous generals, Loris Melikoff, Lazareff and Tegenkoff, have latterly received training in arms and are better able to defend themselves. They now ask from the powers, that, if the latter cannot protect them, as the French have failed to do in Cilicia, they shall at least provide them with the means of protecting themselves.

## Armenia Before Turkish Conquest

In establishing, or, to be exact, re-establishing an Armenian independent state, the powers have, as in the cases of Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Rumania in the nineteenth century, and in those of Poland and Bohemia now, a definite historical precedent, to which to refer. Twenty-six years before the eruption of the Seljuk Turks into Asia Minor and their decisive victory over the Byzantine Emperor, Romanos IV. Diogenes, at the battle of Manzikert (of which the historian, Michael of Adalia, an eye-witness, has left us a full description) in 1071, the Armenian kingdom of Ani, in the upper basin of the River Aras, had been annexed to the Byzantine Empire by the same Emperor Basil II, who destroyed Bulgaria. But the Seljuk victory made short work of this temporary Greek conquest of

the old Armenian kingdom, which speedily passed under the rule of Islam.

The old Armenian dynasty, however, in 1080, took refuge from the invaders in the mountains of Galicia, where the kingdom of Lesser Armenia was founded and lasted till 1387, when it was swallowed up by the Mamelukes of Syria, bequeathing the barren title of "King of Armenia" to the King of Cyprus. From 1514 till the seventeenth century all Armenia was under the rule of the Ottoman Turks; from the latter date till 1828 the province of Erivan was Persian, and from 1828 onward Russian, while in 1878, as the result of the Russo-Turkish war, Russia took a further slice of Armenia, including the famous fortress of Kars. Thus from 1828 Armenia was partitioned between Russia and Turkey, while ecclesiastically she was even still more divided, for the "Katholikos of all the Armenians" resided at the monastery of Etchmiadzin in Russian territory, the Armenian Patriarch resided at Constantinople, and another "Katholikos" had his seat at Sis, a relic of the kingdom of Lesser Armenia.

Besides, these Orthodox dignitaries, there are Armenian Catholics and Armenian Protestants, these last converted by American missionaries, who had begun their work about 1840. The Armenian Catholics have their patriarch also, whose residence is also in Constantinople, and the writer remembers seeing the two Armenian patriarchs of that city, the Orthodox and the Catholic, occupying the same pew at the chapel of the British Embassy at Therapia on the occasion of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897.

## Present Republic's Claims

The present Armenian Republic, which includes Erivan and Kars and contains, according to its official statistics, 1,293,000 Armenians, out of a total population of 2,160,000 of Armenians, Tartars, Turks, Kurds, Russians, Greeks, Georgians and gypsies, forms but a very small part of the medieval Armenian Kingdom. It excludes Cilicia, or Lesser Armenia; it excludes all the former Armenian provinces of Asiatic Turkey; it is merely a portion of the former Armenian provinces of Russia. Accordingly, its delegates are claiming a large extension, which will embrace the whole of the great lake of Van, Bitlis, Kharput and Erzeroum, with a western frontier running from Kharput northward and touching the Black Sea at a point to the east of Trebizond. Cilician Armenia "does not come even within this enlarged state. Communication with the sea would be reached by a railway to be constructed down the Djorok valley, and then along the coast to Adalia—two sides of a triangle, in order to avoid the mountain range between the Trapezuntine coast and the interior of Armenia.

The practical problem with regard to the territory claimed is the expulsion of the Turkish forces, notably from Erzeroum, which Mr. Lynch, in his great book on this country, described as "the key to Turkish Armenia." Still, the Turks were turned out of Erzeroum by the Russians under Paskievich in 1829; that fortress was nearly retaken by them in 1855, and completely invested in 1878. It is calculated that the Turkish troops

are not very numerous, and the Armenians believe that, if supplied with arms, they could get rid of them.

## Finances Not a Difficulty

Perhaps a more serious question is that of the numerical capacity of the Armenian population, after the successive massacres and deportations of the last 26 years, to occupy and defend a large territory such as that formerly included in the Armenian provinces of Turkey and Russia, even without Cilicia. For, down to 1918, from one-third to one-half of the Armenians are said to have fallen victims. The financing of the new Armenian state would not seem to present such difficulties. There are very rich Armenian merchants in London, Alexandria, India and elsewhere, who could furnish considerable funds for such a purpose. Everyone acquainted with Athens knows what the rich Greeks from outside the old Greek kingdom as it was before its enlargement in 1881 did for the embellishment and educational advantages of the capital as well as for their native towns in the provinces, now united to Greece. There seems to be no reason why the "Armenians of the Dispersion" should not be as liberal as the "external Greeks."

Once started, the Armenian state would findable Armenian business men to direct its finances and control its administration—for the Armenian intellect is essentially practical. Thus a new source of civilization would arise in Asia Minor, where once the massacres created a desert.

## Role of Britain and America

Great Britain and the United States have special interests in the Armenian question. Great Britain in 1878 by obtaining the abandonment of the treaty of San Stefano (Article 16 of which specially provided for Armenian reforms) and by substituting for it the vaguer article 61 of the treaty of Berlin and the similarly vague clause of the Cyprus Convention, took upon herself a moral responsibility for the improvement of the Armenians' lot. The United States through her missionary work has gained a considerable insight into and influence over the Armenian race. Moreover, President Wilson has shown marked regard for its sufferings. What Armenians have told the writer is that they would like the guiding hand of one of the great Anglo-Saxon powers, but not the "condominium" of two or more nations, which would lead to intrigues.

Great Britain obviously has her hands full in Mesopotamia, Palestine and elsewhere, while the United States has fewer foreign liabilities. Once in the saddle, Armenia could probably ride without further assistance.

## ONTARIO'S LABOR INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario—The commission from the Ontario Legislature, which has been appointed by the Ontario Government to inquire into the grievances of the employees of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, the publicly-owned enterprise, at Niagara Falls, will be composed of the Rev. Edgar Watson, North Victoria and W. H. Casselman, Dundas, representing the farmers; M. M. McBride, South Brant, Labor; Maj. J. C. Tolmie, Windsor, Liberal, and Gen. A. E. Ross, Kingston, Conservative. They will commence their investigation at once.

The UNIVERSITY  
\$11.00

## A New Walking Oxford

This practical yet beautifully modelled oxford in light weight Black Calf, with its firm yet graceful Cuban Heel, should have a place among your selections for the season. The many times this oxford can serve you in between your lighter and more delicate shoes will prove again and again its ability to reduce the high cost of living. Moderately priced when quality is considered, at \$11.00.

# Walk-Over Shops

Walk-Over Shoes Are Sold in Leading Cities Throughout the World

## A.H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont St. Boston 378 Washington St.  
2359 Washington St., Roxbury

We are architects in leather. We raise columns to ourselves—in the Newspapers.

Cross Toilet Case

Toilet case for women, black or colored morocco leather, white celluloid inset and manicure articles. Snap fastening at sides. Size 7 1/2 x 11 1/2 x 4 inches folded. \$26.10

Week-End Case

"Week-end" case, of black enamel cloth, silk mull lining, shirred pocket in cover, removable tray. Five sizes: 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 inches. \$24, \$24.50, \$25, \$25.55, \$26.10

Cross Motor Gloves for Men and Women

Gloves for women: white washable do-sein, one button, hand sewn, embroidered backs, all black stitching. \$4.25  
Washable duplex fabric, one-button length, strap at wrist, white, made or beaver. \$2.50-\$2.65  
Soft gauntlet, strap at wrist, tan, made or beaver capeskin. \$5.50  
Washable, natural chamois or white do-sein, one button. \$3.50  
Automobile gauntlets, tan capeskin, stiff cuff and wrist strap. \$7.50  
Gloves for men: chamois gloves, natural color, one clasp. \$3.75  
Automobile gauntlet, black capeskin, soft cuff and wrist strap. \$4.75  
Tan capeskin, loose wrist, hand sewn. \$4.50  
Automobile gauntlet, tan capeskin, stiff cuff and wrist strap. \$8.00  
Tan capeskin, one button, reinforced palms for riding or driving. \$4.75

Motor Luncheon Case

Motor luncheon case, complete fittings for two, four and six persons. Tan or black hide. Space for thermos bottles. \$36.90, \$72.30, \$86.60  
Thermos bottles extra

Cross Golf Bags

Canvas golf bag (at left), tan hide leather trimming and shoulder strap, ball pocket. \$10.00  
Brown tan hide leather golf bags, lock top, ball pocket and shoulder strap. \$47.00

Mark Cross

145 Tremont Street  
Between Temple Pl. and West St.  
BOSTON, 11  
404 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway  
NEW YORK  
89 Regent Street  
LONDON  
Dealers Throughout the World





## THE SILHOUETTE'S HISTORY

At the Architectural Club in Boston, and later at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a good many people recently enjoyed an interesting reminder of the past in looking at a collection of the silhouettes cut by Auguste Amanat, Count de Edouart, when that past master of the scissors visited the United States in the 1840s. One still sees plenty of silhouettes, for the device of the solid figure is frequently used decoratively in the pages of magazines and newspapers, but the silhouette portrait, forerunner of the inexpensive photograph, has pretty completely vanished. A few silhouette artists still cut portraits, but one rarely sees them, and to understand the place that these shadow pictures once had in everyday life one must think of the kodak.

In the Georgian period in England, for example, the cutting of silhouettes was a fashionable pastime, and albums were made of them as they are now made of snapshot photographs. In the eighteenth century in France and England, if a list of all the silhouette artists could be recovered, it would very likely be found that there were about as many of them in proportion to population as there are photographers.

But they were not called silhouette artists. Some called themselves "scissorgraphists" and their pictures "scissortypes." Others described their work as "Skiagraphy," and yet others as "Papyrography," and one at least called it "Papyrolomia." The majority were satisfied with the title "profilists," and the word "shadowgraphy" was also early, and naturally, used for the production of these black pictures, which were painted on glass, paper, ivory, or plaster, as well as cut out with knife or scissors and pasted on a background which might be plain, or again might be lithographed to provide an appropriate scene for a group of the "black shades" or a characteristic setting for a single portrait.

Nor were they always uniformly black. The face, seen in profile, was left a solid black, while the costume was sometimes done in color with light and shade like a miniature painting; and between this extreme and the typical black and white silhouette work was variously used by different silhouette artists.

### A Bizarre Digression

Edouart himself, whose masterly silhouettes were cut with scissors at the end of the period, and just before photography came in to supersede shadow pictures, considered that such use of color demeaned the art. "As something was wanting to revive the expiring taste of the public for these black shades," he wrote in his book, "Silhouette Likenesses," "some of the manufacturers introduced a system of bronzing the hair and dress. To what species of extravagant harlequinade this gave rise, the public is sufficiently aware. I cannot avoid making my observations concerning profile likenesses taken by patent machines, which sometimes at the various colors of the rainbow: for example, every day there is to be seen in the shops this kind of profile, with gold hair drawn on them, coral earrings, blue necklaces, white frills, green dress, and yellow waistband, etc. Is it not ridiculous to see such harlequinades? The face, being quite black, forms such a contrast that everyone looks like a Negro! I cannot understand how a Negro can have so bad and, I may say, a childish taste! Very often these likenesses are brought to me to have copies made of them, and it is with the greatest trouble I am able to make them understand that it is quite unnatural; and that, taking a silhouette, which is the facsimile of a shade, it is unnecessary for its effect to bedizen it with colors. I would not be surprised that by-and-by those black faces will have blue or brown eyes, rosy lips and cheeks; which, I am sure, would have a more striking appearance for those who are fond of such caricatures."

The name "silhouette" which Edouart brought from France to England, where such pictures had been generally called "black shades" and the cutter of them a "black shade man," came into vogue in France when Etienne de Silhouette was minister of finance, and was at first hardly complimentary to the art. The minister of finance was considered parsimonious, and the paper likenesses were dubbed "portraits à la silhouette" because they were cheap. De Silhouette himself, however, was much interested in them, and one of his amusements was to decorate the walls of his chateau with the shadows of his guests, made by tracing a line round the shadow as it was cast on the wall and then filling in this outline with black pigment.

### Art and Artifice

Something of the variety of subjects for the professional and amateur silhouette artists in the days when silhouettes were a fad and scrap-albums were many is shown by an English album which has survived from 1804. Here about 150 scenes had been cut out in black and pasted on white paper, and among the titles one finds such complicated subjects as "Drinking the Waters at Wiesbaden," "Sprinkling Clothes at Bergen," "Cleaning Shoes at Paris," "Gathering Apples Near Paris," "Jewish Wedding," "A Fish-Market," "Procession on Palm Sunday," and others that show how much these scrap-books were like some of our modern albums of photographed scenes and people. And one finds the popularity of the scrap-book included in the advertisement of Mr. J. Gapp, an early Victorian black shade man:

The original Portrait for cutting accurate likenesses attends daily at the Third Tower in the center of the Chain Pier (Brighton), and begs to observe that he has no connection with any other person, and that he continues to produce the



The family of Thomas Carter Smith of Boston, by Auguste Edouart

most wonderful likenesses, in which the expression and peculiarity of character are brought into action in a very superior style on the following terms: Full-length likenesses at 2s. 6d. each, two of the same 4s.; or in bronze 4s.; profile to the bust 1s., two of the same 1s. 6d., or in bronze 2s. Ladies and gentlemen on horseback 7s. 6d.; single horses 5s.; dogs 1s. 6d. N. B.—A variety of interesting small cuttings for ladies' scrap books.

A distinction was made and emphasized by the free-hand of profilists between themselves and those other practitioners of the craft who worked with the aid of machines invented to outline and reduce the real shadow of the sitter, one of which had the impressive name of "parallelogramm delineatorium." And there is at least one record of an automaton black shade man, a dummy figure which was taken round to English fairs and exhibited as capable of making silhouettes without human assistance; but it is also recorded that an observant spectator of the process "detected an opening in the wall through which a man's eye was visible."

Silhouette pictures have been left on the walls, vases, and other ornamented surfaces of the ancient civilizations, and like so many other pictorial expressions of life, they seem to have disappeared during the dark ages and made their reappearance through work done in convents; at any rate some of the earliest specimens that preceded the eighteenth and nineteenth century vogue of the shadow picture, are believed to have been convent work, in which vellum was cut with sharp knives to make an illustration of some religious subject. Portraits came later, and as the method presented a practical way to obtain an inexpensive picture, the number of professional profilists multiplied, un-

self spoken of as a "black shade man." And he took his relation with his sitters very seriously.

### Edouart's Stand

"Ladies are never exhibited," he writes, "nor duplicates of their likenesses either sold or delivered to anyone but themselves or by their special order. This resolution I have taken, and I follow it very strictly, being fully aware of the consequence that would result if this measure were not adopted. Gentlemen presume that



Jane E. C. and George W. Chapman, by Auguste Edouart

they are entitled to possess the likeness of any ladies they like. But no—no—they cannot deceive me by false pretenses. I am too much upon my guard to be surprised. The books in which I keep duplicates are all defended with a patent lock. . . . Some make themselves pass for relations, as a brother, cousin, uncle, etc., but all this is in vain."

Imagination pictures these presuming gentlemen, these false brothers, cousins, uncles, etc., trying to persuade the silhouette artist to part with a duplicate, and hears the stern answer, "I do not require to know your direction, gentlemen, I know that of the lady, to whom I shall send it, and she herself will deliver it to you." And he tells also of the puzzled and aggrieved parent who objected, "But, Monsieur Edouart, you have taken John, who is a head taller than his brother William, a great deal smaller. How can that be? It is a mistake of yours; you must correct that."

"You must know, madam," replies Mr. Edouart, "that it is according to the rule of perspective. Do you not see that John is at least six yards farther in the background than his brother?"

"Yes," persists the parent, "but his is cut smaller."

And again imagination sees Mr. Edouart, but this time he is tearing his hair.

### PAGEANT IN HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY FETES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Western Canada is this spring celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Hudson's Bay Company. Accompanied by his wife, daughter, and son, Sir Robert Kindersley, governor of the company, is making a tour of the west, and in various western cities the celebration is taking the form of spectacular pageants and tableaux, with lesser functions intervening.

Indians, from the adjacent reserves, cavaliers of olden days, frontiersmen, trappers, mounted police, and modern soldiers took part in the historical

pageant in Edmonton. Floats depicting incidents in the history of the Hudson's Bay Company, and floats representing various present-day organizations and business enterprises, were equally picturesque. The procession was fully two miles in length. As it started down Jasper Avenue, an aeroplane winged its way along the route, a sight which would have greatly amazed the original "Company of One Hundred Gentlemen Adventurers," had they seen it as they first landed in Hudson's Bay, or even the factors of old Ft. Edmonton 30 years ago. In strange contrast to this conveyance of the air were the slow moving Red River carts, which some of the Indians had brought to light for the occasion. These appeared to provide a rickety comfort for the squaws and papposes in their special finery. Indian braves mounted on more or less gallant steeds were a proud part of the procession. In feather headdresses, and typical Indian garments adorned to the extreme limit with bead embroidery, fringe, and glittering ornaments they presented a reproachful contrast to the somber-garbed men of civilization.

Among the Indians who took part in the pageant was Chief Ermine Skin of the Hobbema reserve. He appeared on the stage of a local theater in connection with the presentation of the series of tableaux which formed a part of the celebration, and received from the "Big Chief," Sir Robert Kindersley, a gift of green blankets. Chief Ermine Skin delivered in his native tongue a lengthy yet dignified speech, which was in turn translated for the benefit of the "Big Chief" and the audience generally.

### CONTRACTS FOR PAINTINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—The committee having charge of the state Capitol decorations has entered into a contract with Henry F. Reuter, former naval officer and marine painter of New York city, for a mural painting in oils in the Sailors and Soldiers Museum. The canvas will be 10x18 feet and the price is \$2500. Charles Hoffbauer of Richmond, Virginia, has been given the contract for a painting 49x18 feet, to be executed in the hall of the House of Representatives for \$9340.

## Book Friends

THAT Different Book Store of Bullock's has many of them—

—Not mere acquaintances, but friends who place confidence in the ability of that Different Book Store of Bullock's to supply, by mail if need be, the latest in Fiction—Poetry—Drama—Travel—or to sift the book world for anything that exists—if the wish be expressed—

—It is this ability to serve that makes Bullock's Book Store the totally different book store that it is—

—Let it keep you in constant touch with literary happenings either by personal visit or through its mail service—

**Bullock's**  
Los Angeles

Hickey-Freeman Knox Hats Mark Cross Agency  
Michaels-Stern Perrins Gloves Likly Luggage  
Society Brand Clothing Manhattan Shirts Hartmann Trunks

**Mullen & Bluett**  
BROADWAY at SIXTH  
Los Angeles

**Darling's Shop**  
FLOWERS FOR MEN  
The Shop Beautiful—308 West Sixth Street  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Telephone 6028—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

**Citizens' National Bank**  
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles  
Capital \$1,500,000  
Resources \$30,000,000  
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$800,000  
Correspondence invited.

## MUSIC

### Harvard Glee Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Harvard Glee Club, Prof. Archibald T. Davidson, conductor, gave a concert in Sanders Theater Friday evening, assisted by the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Perian Sodality Orchestra. The club and society sang "Break Forth, O Beauteous Heavenly Light," Bach; "Cherubim Song," Tchaikovsky; "Night-Song," William Clifford Hellman; "I Sing of the Lady of All Most Pure," Charles Repper; Russian Carol, Rimsky-Korsakoff; "I Wrestle and Pray," Bach; "Let Their Celestial Concerts All Unite," Handel. The Orchestra, A. Sprague Coolidge, 4G, conductor, played Beethoven's Coriolanus Overture and Bach's Suite in D major.

This concert provided added proof, if proof were needed, that in Professor Davidson Harvard has found a leader who will bring college expression in concerted music into national notice. By token of last night's singing, and that of the Harvard Glee Club during the past few months, it becomes plain that he has lifted chorus work in the college far above the comfortable "pretty-fair" altogether amateurish standards of undergraduate song. The Harvard Glee Club under Professor Davidson goes about its work almost as seriously as if their chances of being graduated depended upon their singing to the best of their thought and feeling. But after a little slackening off, noticed in the Handel number, when there was a tendency to sing through brief rests, the Harvard Glee Club deserve the highest sort of praise for their work of last evening. How rarely is heard such a flexible bass tone as Mr. Davidson has evolved, one that he can mould, thin and thicken with those sensitive, alert hands of his? Equally responsible are the tenors, and they have learned the wisdom of never forcing a note. In that triumphant shout of homage to the sun at the end of Rimsky-Korsakoff's thrilling peasant carol to the coming of Spring, the tone was full, round and edgeless. The Harvard Glee Club under Prof. Davidson has surely earned its entry into its larger field of next season, when it undertakes three concerts in Symphony Hall, Boston, with Albert Spalding, Frieda Hempel and Fritz Kreisler as soloists.

The Radcliffe singers did commendable work, though their tone seemed rough at times, doubtless because of some quick in the Sanders Theater acoustics, as affected by the disposition of the singers on the platform. Their attack occasionally had in it a hint of raggedness, but they closed their phrases with uncommon crispness in the Bach music, which calls for such alertness.

The orchestra is to be warmly praised for coming off so well in the Beethoven overture, for which they were thinly equipped, yet in which they conjured the Beethoven flavor. Mr. Hellman of the music division at the college, and Mr. Repper, a young graduate, were present to receive the more than perfunctory applause which greeted the performance of their compositions. In Mr. Repper's piece Miss Elizabeth Daniels, Radcliffe '23, sang a short verse solo, providing one of the several delightful passages of the evening with her contralto of strangely beautiful tone.

### LIQUOR COMMISSION APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Under legislation passed at the recent session of the Legislature, the government will appoint a commission to import and distribute the liquor which is to be sold by vendors under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act. Under the temper-

ance law, vendors appointed by municipal authorities may sell liquor for certain specified purposes, such as medicinal purposes, for sacramental use, and for manufacturing or scientific purposes. Heretofore there have been abuses of this right in some parts of the Province. Unscrupulous vendors have ordered large quantities of liquor and the strong suspicion has been that they have disposed of part of the liquor illegally. In some cases, moreover, the vendors' names have been used in the addresses upon express and freight packages ordered by other people, and as liquor for a vendor is, of course, not liable to seizure by temperance inspectors, large quantities of liquors have in this way been brought into different parts of the Province in safety, though intended for violation of the law. Under the new legislation every vendor will be supplied by the commission, so that there will be a check upon the amount of liquor obtained by each vendor, and no vendor will be permitted to obtain his supplies from any other source except the commission.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island—In his budget speech in the Legislature, the Premier, the Hon. J. H. Bell, estimating the provincial expenditures and revenue for this year, foreshadowed a surplus of \$20,000, as compared with a deficit last year of \$233,000. The expenditure, the Premier estimated, will be practically the same this year as last year, but the revenue will be increased by at least \$250,000. This increase in revenue, as Opposition speakers have been emphasizing, will be largely due to legislation which the government has introduced to impose new taxation. On the expenditure side there will be large increases for public works and in the grants to school-teachers, but the government estimates that the extra revenue will take care of these larger spendings and still leave a balance on the right side of the provincial ledger at the close of the fiscal year.

### SUFFRAGE WORKERS BUSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Preparatory to the special session of the state General Assembly in July, when the Susan B. Anthony Amendment will be voted on, advocates of equal suffrage are busy presenting their side of the question under the direction of the national suffrage headquarters at Washington, District of Columbia. The anti-suffrage leaders are also active.

## RETIRED FARMERS RETURN TO LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The high cost of living is sending retired farmers back to the land. This is the burden of an investigation just completed by the Manitoba government. Farmers who retired within the last 10 years on the assumption that they had enough money are finding that their capital is disappearing as a result of the increasing costs.

Many of them who settled in Winnipeg, Brandon and other western Canadian cities are again buying farms and moving to the country. The high prices of farm produce is also a factor in taking these former farmers to the land. Government officials are pleased at the prospect of experienced farmers resuming their occupation at a time when the country is suffering from under-production.

### CANADA'S FIRST CONCRETE SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NORTH SYDNEY, Cape Breton—The first ocean-going concrete ship to be built in Canada has been launched here from the yard of the Canada Concrete Shipbuilding Company. The vessel, which has been christened the *Permanica*, will shortly be placed in the Newfoundland-Cape Breton service, and carry both passengers and freight. She will be equipped with engines of the Bolander type, burning crude oil, and will have a speed of nine or ten knots. The vessel, which will have Lloyd's highest rating, has three keels—the main keel and two bilge keels—which are reinforced by steel rods running the entire length. Steel rods also run through the ribs and the main body of the ship. In the main body the steel rods run both longitudinally and diagonally and are so adjusted as to secure the maximum strength of construction.

### SAFE EXPERT GOES TO BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

RENFREW, Ontario—Roy Gravelle, the Canadian "safe wizard," has left for Belgium where his services have been requisitioned for the opening of safes in the districts devastated by war. There has occurred a loss of combinations, and in order that dynamite may not have to be used on many of the more valuable of the country's safes, Mr. Gravelle has been sought in the hope that he will be able to throw open the doors of the steel and iron treasure places.

J.W. Robinson Co.

Seventh and Grand  
LOS ANGELES

## Home Furnishings

One is conscious of a very pure beauty of color, of line, of quality, that is expressed everywhere in our Seventh Floor, which is now devoted to Draperies, Rugs and odd pieces of Furniture.

Seventh Floor

## JUNE

the time for weddings

This year's fashion says a small size sheet for weddings and announcements.

We are featuring in the Cranes papers, the New Century and The Louis XIV sizes.

**CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS AND WELCH CO.**

723-725 SOUTH 250-252 SOUTH  
HILL STREET SPRING STREET,  
DIVISION H. S. CROCKER CO., INC.  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

**Smart Footwear for Women and Men**

**Gude's**  
6000 FOOTWEAR  
337-339 S. Broadway  
LOS ANGELES

**Monthly Style Bulletin**

Sent on request

**Wetherby-Kayser Shoe Co.**  
410 WEST 11TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Laird-Schober Shoes for Women  
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

**D. S. PURDIE & F. E. PATTEN**  
**Purdie's Co. FLORISTS**  
212 West Fourth Street  
Florists Telegraph Delivery



**Hamburger's**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## The June Bride's Own Store

—For the Great White Store knows the dreams of the dainty June Bride—of her wedding gown with its trailing loveliness, her trousseau complete in every detail, and her plans for the new home—and has made preparations that make it truly a "Store Where Dreams Come True."

Wedding Gown with its trailing loveliness, her trousseau complete in every detail, and her plans for the new home—and has made preparations that make it truly a "Store Where Dreams Come True."



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

## Liquidation Movement Still in Process, Notwithstanding Assertion That Supply Has Not Yet Caught Up With Demand

Liquidation of securities and commodities continues. There was a temporary check to the downward movement in securities prices this week, due to short covering, but there is still much talk of lower prices for all kinds of commodities, notwithstanding the assertion that supply has not yet caught up with demand. The fact that money is still scarce and that the banks are determined that the deflation process shall continue until the safety point is reached is mostly responsible for the present downward price movement. How much lower prices will go is hard to tell, but it is usually the case in all events that the movement, once under way, goes farther than the occasion warrants before prices regain their equilibrium.

It was assumed by some that Liberty bond and Victory note prices declined much further than they should have done in comparison with other securities of much less importance, and that the sudden rebound in quotations is indicative of the fact that far-sighted investors recognized the inherent values of the bonds and bought them while they were on the bargain counter. It is contended that prices are still far too low if comparison be made with other securities.

**Money Situation Improves**  
Some bankers profess to see a gradual improvement in the money situation, and there is a feeling that further price reductions in stocks and commodities will be conducted in an orderly manner. As the cost of living lessens, the investor will have more money available for investment, and the cheapness of Liberty bonds will commend them to his attention. A movement in this direction is already noticeable. There is no issue of the longer term bonds which has not risen at least two points above the low mark for the year. The second 4½s have appreciated 5.50 points.

The money market continues to display considerable irregularity in various directions and sections. The most conspicuous factor remains the comparative abundance and ease of call money, particularly in New York. Wall Street is being tendered nowadays a considerable larger supply of call money than at present its modest needs call for.

In most sections outside of New York there is as yet visible no symptom whatever of any thawing out of the time money congestion. Expectations are that something of this sort may logically follow the reported improvement under way in the transportation situation. "Mark-downs" in retail merchandising, which have been especially conspicuous in some western cities, also are expected to help ease the tension. A large margin of improvement will be needed to restore the reserve ratios in certain interior cities which have had to lean heavily on eastern reserve banks in the matter of rediscounts.

**Gold Movement**  
Announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. that about \$20,000,000 gold has arrived at San Francisco consigned to them for account of the British Government bears out the information disclosed March 4 that an extensive gold movement would take place prior to the maturity of the Anglo-French loan in the fall.

The present shipment makes a total of approximately \$70,000,000 received for account of the British Government in connection with the bond maturity. In banking circles in close touch with international affairs there is some expectation that the yellow metal are expected. The fact that the recent shipment comes from Hong Kong is causing no little discussion in the financial district.

While no official information is obtainable, it is believed this \$20,000,000 gold is part of the gold put up by the Omsk (Russian) government as collateral against the loan granted by American and British bankers last October. About \$22,500,000 was advanced by an American group headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co., and about \$17,000,000 by an English group of which Baring Brothers & Co. were the managers.

**Foreign Exchange**  
Crossing 3 cents for the first time since the crash in exchange values last February, when they got down to \$0.01 on February 28, German marks opened Wednesday at \$0.302, compared with a closing of \$0.282 Tuesday. Further improvement occurred, followed by a substantial decline.

This spurt in exchange on Germany is presumably connected with several factors. Apart from direct buying of the mark for speculation, there has been accumulation by American interests having either business or tourist interests in the former enemy country; an additional influence has been the recent active speculative buying of German bonds, particularly municipals. Even the present rate represents about 85 per cent depreciation from normal. The Vienna crown at 5 of a cent now contrasts with 1½ of a cent at the year's low.

**BAR SILVER PRICES**  
NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.01 2 cents.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1½d lower at 57½.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

| Am Bosch        | Open | High | Low  | Last |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|
| Am Bosch        | 111  | 117  | 111  | 116½ |
| Am Can          | 274  | 295  | 274  | 295  |
| Am Car & Fdry   | 135½ | 136½ | 135½ | 135½ |
| Am Inter Corp   | 84   | 85½  | 84   | 85½  |
| Am Loco         | 96½  | 97½  | 96½  | 97   |
| Am Smelters     | 61   | 61½  | 61   | 61½  |
| Am Tel & Tel    | 126½ | 127  | 126½ | 126½ |
| Am Woolen       | 97½  | 98   | 97½  | 97   |
| Anaconda        | 57½  | 58½  | 57½  | 58   |
| Atchafalpa      | 163½ | 164  | 163½ | 163½ |
| Bald Loco       | 115½ | 116  | 115½ | 115½ |
| B & O           | 31½  | 32½  | 31½  | 32½  |
| Beth Steel B    | 90½  | 90½  | 89½  | 90½  |
| Can Pac         | 110½ | 117½ | 110½ | 117  |
| Can Steel       | 65   | 65½  | 64½  | 66   |
| Chandler        | 132½ | 134  | 131½ | 131½ |
| Chic R I & Pac  | 33   | 34   | 32½  | 33½  |
| Chino           | 35½  | 36½  | 35½  | 35½  |
| Corn Prod       | 94½  | 95½  | 94½  | 94½  |
| Cruicible Steel | 136  | 138½ | 133  | 133  |
| Cuba Cane Sug   | 50½  | 50½  | 48   | 49   |
| Gen Cas         | 80½  | 80½  | 79½  | 79½  |
| Gen Motors      | 28   | 28½  | 27½  | 27½  |
| Goodrich        | 62   | 62   | 62   | 62   |
| Int Paper       | 72   | 72½  | 70½  | 71½  |
| Inspiration     | 52½  | 53½  | 52½  | 53   |
| Iron Ind        | 21½  | 22½  | 21½  | 22   |
| Marine          | 31½  | 31½  | 31½  | 31½  |
| McK             | 84½  | 84½  | 84½  | 84½  |
| Mex Pet         | 176  | 179  | 176  | 177  |
| Midvale         | 42½  | 42½  | 42   | 42½  |
| N Y Central     | 69½  | 71   | 69   | 71   |
| N Y N H & H     | 29½  | 30½  | 29   | 30½  |
| No Pac          | 74   | 75   | 74   | 75   |
| Pack Am Pet     | 104  | 105½ | 103½ | 104  |
| Penn            | 29   | 29½  | 28½  | 29½  |
| Pierce-Arrow    | 49½  | 51½  | 49½  | 51   |
| Punta Alegre    | 101½ | 101½ | 99½  | 100½ |
| Reading         | 84   | 85   | 83½  | 85   |
| Rep Ind         | 91½  | 91½  | 91½  | 91½  |
| Roy Dnt of N Y  | 115  | 115½ | 114½ | 115½ |
| Sinclair        | 32½  | 33   | 32½  | 33   |
| So Pac          | 93½  | 95½  | 93½  | 95½  |
| Studebaker      | 68½  | 69   | 68½  | 68½  |
| Texas Pacific   | 47½  | 48   | 47   | 48   |
| Texas & Pacific | 41½  | 42½  | 41½  | 42½  |
| Trans Oil       | 14½  | 14½  | 14½  | 14½  |
| Union Pac       | 116½ | 117½ | 116½ | 117½ |
| U S Rubber      | 55   | 55½  | 54½  | 55½  |
| U S Steel       | 93½  | 94½  | 93½  | 94½  |
| U S Realty      | 55   | 55   | 55   | 55   |
| Utah Copper     | 70   | 71½  | 70   | 70   |
| Westinghouse    | 48½  | 48½  | 48½  | 48½  |
| Wills-Over      | 17½  | 17½  | 17½  | 17½  |
| Worthington     | 63½  | 67   | 63½  | 67   |

| Liberty Bonds | Open  | High  | Low   | Last  |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lib 1½s       | 91.70 | 91.70 | 91.50 | 91.70 |
| Lib 2½s       | 87.04 | 87.04 | 86.80 | 87.04 |
| Lib 3½s       | 86.10 | 86.10 | 86.00 | 86.10 |
| Lib 4½s       | 87.14 | 87.14 | 87.04 | 87.14 |
| Lib 5½s       | 86.50 | 86.50 | 86.44 | 86.50 |
| Lib 6½s       | 90.70 | 90.70 | 90.60 | 90.70 |
| Lib 7½s       | 87.20 | 87.20 | 87.12 | 87.20 |
| Victory 4½s   | 96.20 | 96.24 | 96.04 | 96.04 |
| Victory 5½s   | 96.10 | 96.20 | 96.02 | 96.02 |

| Foreign Bonds          | Open | High | Low  | Last |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Anglo French 5½s       | 98½  | 98½  | 98½  | 98½  |
| City of Paris 6½s      | 92   | 92½  | 91½  | 92½  |
| City of Marseilles 6½s | 87   | 87   | 87   | 87   |
| City of Copenhagen 5½s | 75   | 75   | 75   | 75   |
| Un King 5½s            | 192½ | 193½ | 192½ | 193½ |
| Un King 5½s            | 192½ | 193½ | 192½ | 193½ |
| Un King 5½s            | 192½ | 193½ | 192½ | 193½ |
| Un King 5½s            | 192½ | 193½ | 192½ | 193½ |

## BOSTON STOCKS

| Yesterday's Closing Prices | Adv   | Dec   |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Am Tel & Tel               | 126½  | 126½  |
| Am Bosch                   | 111   | 111   |
| Am Wool                    | 97½   | 97½   |
| Am Zinc                    | 14½   | 14½   |
| Arizona                    | 87.20 | 87.20 |
| Booth Ship                 | 83½   | 83½   |
| Boston Elev                | 63½   | 63½   |
| Boston & Me                | 36    | 36    |
| Butte & Sup                | 22½   | 22½   |
| Cal & Ariz                 | 382   | 382   |
| Copper Range               | 40    | 40    |
| Davis-Daly                 | 10    | 10    |
| East Butte                 | 13½   | 13½   |
| Eastern Mfg                | 29    | 29    |
| Elder                      | 21½   | 21½   |
| Fairbanks                  | 63    | 63    |
| Granby                     | 23½   | 23½   |
| Gray & Davis               | 23½   | 23½   |
| Greene-Can                 | 20½   | 20½   |
| I Creek com                | 47½   | 47½   |
| Isle Royale                | 30    | 30    |
| Lake Superior              | 24½   | 24½   |
| Mass Elec pfd              | 71½   | 71½   |
| Mass Gas                   | 75    | 75    |
| May-Old Col                | 67½   | 67½   |
| Miami                      | 20½   | 20½   |
| Mohawk                     | 63½   | 63½   |
| Mullins Body               | 34    | 34    |
| N Y N H & H                | 29½   | 29½   |
| North Butte                | 18½   | 18½   |
| Oscoda                     | 40½   | 40½   |
| Parish & Bing              | 14    | 14    |
| Pond Creek                 | 15½   | 15½   |
| Punta Alegre               | 100½  | 100½  |
| Stewart & Van Der          | 39    | 39    |
| Swift & Co                 | 110½  | 110½  |
| United Fruit               | 291   | 291   |
| United Shoe                | 44    | 44    |
| U S Smelting               | 61    | 61    |

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

| Stocks             | Bid | Asked |
|--------------------|-----|-------|
| Amer Wool rights   | 3½  | 4     |
| Boston & Mont      | 75  | 77    |
| Carb Synd          | 20  | 22    |
| Cosden & Co        | 68  | 69    |
| General Asphalt    | 68  | 69    |
| Hayden Chem        | 5   | 5½    |
| Houston Oil        | 75  | 84    |
| Ind. Packing       | 9   | 9½    |
| Inter Petrol       | 35  | 36    |
| Island Oil         | 6   | 6½    |
| Mex. Panuco        | 17½ | 18    |
| Merrill            | 18½ | 19    |
| Nipissing          | 9½  | 9½    |
| Orpheum            | 28  | 30    |
| Pac Coal           | 40½ | 41½   |
| Royal Dutch rights | 32½ | 33½   |
| Ryan's Petrol      | 25  | 26    |
| Simms Petrol       | 15  | 16    |
| Skelly             | 10½ | 10½   |
| Submarine Boat     | 13  | 13½   |
| Tex. Pac Coal      | 14½ | 15    |
| Tropical Oil       | 40½ | 41½   |
| U S Retail Candy   | 14½ | 15    |
| United States Sm   | 2½  | 2½    |
| White Oil          | 22½ | 23    |

## LOAN TO BELGIUM

NEW YORK, New York—The terms of a large loan to Belgium will be announced by prominent banking interests within a few days. It is understood that negotiations are practically concluded, and that an issue of bonds will be floated in this market. Belgium has a \$50,000,000 acceptance credit maturing here June 30.

## BANK OF HAMILTON

HAMILTON, Ontario—The Bank of Hamilton announces a new issue of stock amounting to \$1,000,000 at \$150 a share, which will bring the total capital up to \$5,000,000 and provide the bank with \$1,500,000 fresh capital. This is the fifth Canadian chartered bank to increase its capital recently.

## RAIL ISSUES ARE

## STRONG FEATURES

The railroad stocks were strong in the late trading yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange. Gains of 1 to more than 2 points were made by various leading issues of this group. The motor stocks also had a good advance. At the close Atchafalpa was up 1½, Canadian Pacific 1½, St. Paul 2, Rock Island 1½, New Haven 2½, New York Central 2½, Northern Pacific 1½, Reading 1½, Union Pacific 2, Studebaker 3½, Pierce-Arrow 2, American Can 1½, American Car & Foundry 1½, American International 1½, Mexican Petroleum 2, Republic Steel 1½, Texas Company 1½, and Vanadium 1. Crucible Steel lost 2½.

Eastern Manufacturing gained 2½ in the Boston market.

## JAPANESE SILK

## EXCHANGE REOPENS

NEW YORK, New York—Cable advices to representatives of the Japanese Government in this city announced that the Japanese Silk Exchange at Yokohama, which was closed on May 24 because of the suspension of the Mogi Bank, was reopened on Thursday.

The closing quotation for silk at the time of the closing of the exchange was 1820 yen, and the quotation at the reopening was 1500 yen, representing a decline of 320 yen.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

## NEW YORK, New York—Cotton

prices yesterday ranged as follows:

|          | Open  | High  | Low   | Last  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| July     | 38.25 | 38.25 | 37.50 | 37.75 |
| October  | 35.45 | 35.45 | 35.07 | 35.07 |
| December | 34.45 | 34.50 | 34.08 | 34.10 |
| January  | 33.80 | 33.85 | 33.29 | 33.40 |
| March    | 33.45 | 33.45 | 32.95 | 32.98 |

Spots 40.00, unchanged.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

## NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton

prices yesterday ranged as follows:

|          | Open  | High  | Low   | Last  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| July     | 38.15 | 38.25 | 37.50 | 37.90 |
| October  | 35.35 | 35.40 | 35.05 | 35.05 |
| December | 34.17 | 34.22 | 34.00 | 34.00 |

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

|       | Open  | High  | Low    | Last   |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Corn  | 1.93  | 1.94½ | 1.85½  | 1.89a  |
| May   | 1.67½ | 1.71  | 1.62   | 1.63½  |
| July  | 1.55½ | 1.57½ | 1.50½  | 1.51½  |
| Sept. | 1.54  | 1.54  | 1.52½  | 1.53a  |
| Oats  | 1.04  | 1.04  | 1.02   | 1.03½  |
| May   | .88½  | .90½  | .87½   | .87½   |
| July  | .78½  | .79½  | .74½   | .75½   |
| Sept. | .75½  | .76½  | .73½   | .74½   |
| Pork  | 33.50 | 33.40 | 33.40  | 33.40  |
| May   | 33.50 | 33.40 | 33.40  | 33.40  |
| July  | 33.50 | 33.40 | 33.40  | 33.40  |
| Sept. | 33.50 | 33.40 | 33.40  | 33.40  |
| Lard  | 29.00 | 29.00 | 29.00  | 29.00  |
| May   | 21.27 | 21.10 | 21.15b | 21.15b |
| July  | 22.10 | 22.12 | 21.72  | 21.95b |

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

|                    | Bid | Asked |
|--------------------|-----|-------|
| Anglo-American Oil | 21  | 23    |
| Rocky Mtn Pipe     | 85  | 90    |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 100 | 105   |
| Indiana Pipe       | 87  | 92    |
| Ohio Oil           | 202 | 206   |
| Prairie O & G      | 579 | 580   |
| Prairie Pipe       | 269 | 265   |
| Southern Pipe      | 290 | 295   |
| S O of Cal         | 313 | 317   |
| S O of Kan         | 530 | 580   |
| S O of Ky          | 260 | 280   |
| S O of N Y         | 395 | 400   |

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Third week May 1920 Increase

|              | 1920        | 1919        |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| From March 1 | \$2,469,191 | \$1,710,095 |
| From March 1 | \$2,235,222 | \$1,750,771 |

## NORFOLK &amp; WESTERN

April—

|              | 1920        | 1919        |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Oper revenue | \$5,399,464 | \$4,190,155 |
| Oper expense | 2,274,663   | \$683,185   |
| From Jan 1—  | 25,876,953  | \$89,392    |
| Oper income  | 669,339     | \$3,763,370 |

\*Decrease

## VENTURA CONSOLIDATED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Ventura Consolidated Oil fields has issued its report for the year ended December 31, 1919. It shows a final net surplus after interest, depreciation and taxes of \$749,378, equal to \$1.49 a share on the 501,217 shares, compared with a net of \$468,059 in 1918, \$298,882 in 1917 and \$281,220 in 1916.

## NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings show an aggregate of \$7,070,678,241, an increase of 13.5 per cent over last year. Outside of New York shows an increase of 25.4 per cent over a year ago.

## AMALGAMATED SUGAR

NEW YORK, New York—The Amalgamated Sugar Company for the year ended February 29, 1920, reports a surplus after charges, federal taxes and preferred stock dividends of \$1,334,846, equal to \$1.95 a share on \$6,824,400 common stock. The operating profit and miscellaneous income was \$2,910,925; depreciation, interest, ordinance taxes, etc., \$1,622,249; balance \$1,288,676; profit on sale of plant \$374,522; total income \$1,663,198; federal tax \$114,116; net income \$1,549,082; preferred stock dividends \$214,236; surplus \$1,334,846.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

|                 | Demand | Parity   |
|-----------------|--------|----------|
| Sterling        | \$3.90 | \$4.8665 |
| Francs          | 13.32  | 5.1825   |
| Guineas         | 17.92  | 5.1825   |
| German marks    | .9255  | .2382    |
| Canadian dollar | .89    | ....     |

\*To the dollar.

## LONDON MARKET

## GENERALLY DULL

LONDON, England—Reports that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would decide to make an effective levy on war wealth and reduce the excess profits duty caused dullness in gilt-edged investment issues on the stock exchange.

There was profit taking in the oil group. Shell Transport was 9 13-16 and Mexican Eagles 8 9-16. Pending a decision as to higher wages, home rails wavered. Grand Trunks displayed firmness. Kafirs were flabby on a further decline in the price for gold.

R



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PENN QUALIFIES  
MOST ATHLETES

Fifteen Red and Blue Entries Go  
Into the Finals Today in the  
Intercollegiate Track and Field  
Meet at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—  
Coach Lawton Robertson's University  
of Pennsylvania team qualified  
15 men in the forty-fourth annual Inter-  
collegiate Association of Amateur  
Athletes of America track and field  
championships which opened on  
Franklin Field yesterday. Princeton  
University was right back of the Red  
and Blue with 14, and Cornell Uni-  
versity, champion for the last five  
years, came third with 11 men. Other  
teams qualified as follows: Dartmouth  
College, 7; University of California,  
7; Leland Stanford Junior University,  
6; Yale University, 6; Pennsylvania  
State College, 5; Syracuse University,  
3; Harvard University, 3; Lafayette  
College, 3; Rutgers College, 3; Col-  
umbia University, 2; Massachusetts  
Institute of Technology, Brown  
University, New York University,  
Holy Cross College, University of  
Pittsburgh, Boston College, and Am-  
herst College, 1 each.

One of the real surprises of the pre-  
liminary heats was the elimination of  
F. J. Shea, the famous University of  
Pittsburgh quarter-mile and former  
intercollegiate champion, in the first  
heat. He was picked to be among the  
leaders in the finals today, but through  
carelessness was forced out. R. S.  
Maxam of Pennsylvania, J. B. Driscoll  
of Boston College, and J. B. Demming  
of Penn State, all finishing ahead of  
him. Maxam did the 440 yards in 49s.  
flat, a mark equaled by E. W. Eby in  
winning the third heat.

Princeton University showed up sur-  
prisingly well in the 120-yard high  
hurdles when it qualified three of the  
10 men for the semi-finals and final  
rounds. Pennsylvania qualified two  
hurdlers and Cornell, Dartmouth,  
Stanford, Syracuse, and Yale one each.

W. A. Smith of Cornell, the inter-  
collegiate high and low hurdles cham-  
pion, easily won the first heat in  
15:25s, more than two yards ahead of  
G. A. Trowbridge of Princeton, with  
F. A. Smith of Pennsylvania third.  
E. J. Thompson of Dartmouth, who is  
picked to win the event tomorrow,  
took the second heat in 15:45s, with  
E. Ellis of Syracuse second and W. E.  
Massey, Princeton third. Thompson  
led after the first stick and pulled up  
at the finish. Princeton also got three  
men into the low hurdles.

The broad jumping was the best seen  
in the intercollegiate for years, four  
men getting above the 23 mark. S. H.  
Landers of Pennsylvania led with 23ft.  
8in. Landers also starred in the pole  
vault, but was tied by W. W. Weber  
of Yale and J. Jordan of Dartmouth.  
They each cleared 12ft. 4in.

As a result of yesterday's preliminary  
trials, Pennsylvania is a slight favorite  
to win the title. The last Red and  
Blue victory was in 1913.

Princeton and Stanford qualified  
the most men in the six heats of the  
100-yard dash, each having two suc-  
cessful entries. Pennsylvania, Cor-  
nell, Dartmouth, Yale, Harvard, La-  
fayette, Columbia, and Rutgers each  
got one man through to the semi-  
finals.

It remained for M. M. Kirksey the  
Leland Stanford man who holds the  
Pacific Coast sprint championship, to  
share the fastest heat honors with  
J. A. Leconey of Lafayette. They  
traveled down the 100 yards of cinders  
in 10s. flat. Kirksey had plenty to  
spare in his heat and won by at least  
three yards from V. C. Graeb of Col-  
umbia. L. E. Coney won the fifth  
heat by less than a yard from R. B.  
Smith of Pennsylvania. E. A. Gordin  
of Harvard, who won the third heat  
in 10:15s, beat H. A. Jones of Yale by  
a scant step. One of Cornell's sprint  
hopes, R. H. Felter, was shut out in  
this heat. R. E. Brown of Princeton  
showed to advantage in the first heat  
and won in 10:15s, from G. E. Minar  
of Cornell. D. F. Gruenewald of  
Dartmouth was eliminated. Rutgers  
showed a capable sprinter in the fifth  
heat when R. H. Dewitt beat J. A.  
Shelburne, the Dartmouth colored  
runner, to the tape by more than a  
yard in 10:15s.

Coach Maloney of Leland Stanford  
sprang a surprise by placing W. B.  
Wells, his noted hurdler, in the 100-  
yard event. The Coast representative  
came through with a victory in the  
sixth heat in 10:15s, finishing more  
than a yard ahead of R. D. Clark of  
Princeton. Pennsylvania was the only  
entry to get two men into the finals  
of the half-mile, when L. A. Brown  
won the first heat and E. W. Eby vir-  
tually ran away with the second.  
Princeton, Cornell, California, Yale,  
Lafayette, Pennsylvania State and Col-  
umbia each got one man across.  
There were three heats, three run-  
ners qualifying in each.

Brown of Pennsylvania waited until  
the last 60 yards before he let himself  
out in the opening heat, and then sped  
by K. A. Mayer of Cornell, intercol-  
legiate half and quarter mile cham-  
pion. Robert R. Crawford of Lafayette  
edged his way into third place by a  
comfortable margin over T. King,  
his opponent. Brown won his half in  
1m. 56:25s.

As was expected, E. W. Eby of Penn-  
sylvania captured the heat in which he  
appeared, and did not have to extend  
himself after the last 50 yards. Eby  
won by more than 10 yards from M. L.  
Fields of Pennsylvania State, with  
I. B. Schrecker of Columbia nailing  
out L. M. Graeber of Pennsylvania on  
the homestretch. The latter set a  
terrible pace for three-quarters of the

race. Eby did his 880 yards in 1m.  
57:25s.

To A. B. Sprott of California went  
the third heat in 1m. 58:25s. He put-  
strode H. S. Reed of Yale by a scant  
two yards, with F. L. Murray of Princeton  
getting third place.

100-Yard Dash (first two qualify): First  
heat—Won by R. E. Brown, Princeton  
University; G. E. Minar, Cornell Uni-  
versity; second, D. F. Gruenewald, Dart-  
mouth College, third, Time—10:15s.

220-Yard Dash (two men qualified in  
each heat): First heat—Won by R. E.  
Brown, Princeton; F. S. Davis, Penn-  
sylvania State; second, J. B. Demming,  
Pennsylvania State, third, Time—22:5s.

440-Yard Dash (three qualified in each  
heat): First heat—Won by R. S. Maxam,  
Pennsylvania; J. W. F. Arnold, Boston Col-  
lege; second, J. B. Demming, Penn-  
sylvania State; third, F. J. Shea, University  
of Pittsburgh, fourth, Time—49s.

120-Yard High Hurdles (three men  
qualified): First heat—Won by W. A.  
Smith, Cornell; G. A. Trowbridge, Prin-  
ceton; second, F. A. Smith, Pennsylvania,  
third, Time—15:45s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles (two qualified  
in each heat): First heat—Won by A.  
Smith, Cornell; H. H. Meyer, Rutgers;  
second, F. Wing, Amherst, third, Time—  
25s.

Running High Jump (six qualified)—R.  
W. Landers, Yale; J. A. Ramsay, Cornell;  
P. L. Templeton, W. B. Hampton, Penn-  
sylvania all cleared 5ft. 8in.; R. H. Clark,  
Amherst College, 5ft. 11in.; W. H. Lathrop,  
Cornell, 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump (six qualified)—  
Won by S. G. Landers, Yale; J. A. Ramsay,  
Cornell; second, 23ft. 7 1/2in.; R. L. Temple-  
ton, Stanford, third, 23ft. 3 1/2in.; C. A.  
Way, Pennsylvania State, fourth, 22ft.  
11in.; J. W. Marchant, California, fifth,  
22ft. 13 1/2in.; F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania,  
sixth, 22ft. 6 1/2in.

Pole Vault (six qualified)—S. H. Lan-  
ders, Pennsylvania; E. E. Myers, Lan-  
ders, Pennsylvania; W. W. Weber, Yale, all  
cleared 12ft. 4in.; J. Z. Jordan, Princeton,  
fourth, 11ft. 8in.; R. W. Harwood,  
Harvard, and M. Peterson, California, tied  
for fifth at 11ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shot-put (six qualified)—Won  
by H. G. Cann, New York University;  
distance—43ft. 10in.; A. Z. Jordan, Prin-  
ceton, second, 43ft. 5 1/2in.; C. D. Hal-  
sey Jr., Princeton, third, 43ft. 3in.; O. C.  
Majors, California, fourth, 42ft. 7 1/2in.;  
T. G. Dignity, Holy Cross, fifth, 42ft. 6 1/2in.;  
R. H. Nichols, Brown University, sixth,  
41ft. 7in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw (six qualified)  
—Won by J. W. Merchant, California;  
distance—156ft. 2 1/2in.; C. G. Dandrow,  
Stanford, second, 154ft. 10in.; J. H. Weld,  
Dartmouth, third, 154ft. 8 1/2in.; T. C.  
Speers, Princeton, fourth, distance—  
141ft. 2 1/2in.; B. C. Cubbage, Penn-  
sylvania State, fifth, distance—140ft. 1 1/2in.;  
J. S. Acosta, Yale, sixth, distance—140ft.  
1 1/2in.

Second Heat—Won by M. M. Kirksey,  
Leland Stanford Jr. University; V. C.  
Graeb, Columbia University; second, H.  
H. Winsor, University of Pennsylvania,  
third, Time—10s.

Third Heat—Won by E. A. Gordin,  
Harvard University; H. A. Jones, Yale;  
University, second; R. H. Felter, Cornell,  
third, Time—10:15s.

Fourth Heat—Won by R. H. Dewitt,  
Rutgers College; J. A. Shelburne, Dart-  
mouth, second; E. H. McWhorter, Wil-  
liams College, third, Time—10:15s.

Fifth Heat—Won by J. A. Coney, La-  
fayette College; R. B. Smith, Penn-  
sylvania, second; R. O. Davidson, Cornell,  
third, Time—10s.

Sixth Heat—Won by W. B. Wells, Stan-  
ford; R. D. Clark, Princeton, second.  
Half-Mile Run (three to qualify): First  
Heat—Won by L. A. Brown, Penn-  
sylvania; K. A. Mayer, Cornell, second; R.  
Crawford, Lafayette, third; T. King, Holy  
Cross College, fourth, Time—1m. 56:25s.

Second Heat—Won by E. W. Eby, Penn-  
sylvania; M. L. Fields, Pennsylvania State  
College, second; U. S. Schrecker,  
Columbia, third, Time—1m. 56:25s.

Third Heat—Won by R. E. Sprott, Penn-  
sylvania; W. B. Wells, Stanford, second;  
E. F. Smalley, Pennsylvania, third, Time—  
1m. 56:25s.

Fourth Heat—Won by E. J. Thompson,  
Dartmouth; E. Ellis, Syracuse, second;  
W. E. Massey, Princeton, third, Time—  
1m. 56:25s.

Extra Heat (for men finishing fourth,  
one to qualify): Won by T. B. Heffelfinger,  
Yale, Time—1m. 56:25s.

Second Heat—Won by W. E. Steven-  
son, Princeton; M. R. Gustafson, Penn-  
sylvania, second; L. R. Dewitt, Syracuse,  
third; T. C. Cox Jr., Yale, fourth, Time—  
49s.

Third Heat—Won by E. W. Eby, Penn-  
sylvania; J. H. Johnson, Cornell, second;  
O. C. Hendrixson, California, third; D. D.  
Rogers, Pennsylvania, fourth, Time—49s.  
Wing, Amherst, third, Time—25s.

Fourth Heat—Won by E. J. Thompson,  
Dartmouth; E. Ellis Syracuse, second; T.  
P. Heffelfinger, Yale, third, Time—25s.

Fifth Heat—Won by W. B. Wells, Stan-  
ford; W. A. Aropold, Cornell, second;  
E. P. Smalley, Pennsylvania, third, Time—  
25s.

Sixth Heat—Won by J. M. Watt, Cor-  
nell; W. E. Massey, Princeton, third, Time—  
25s.

Extra Heat (for men finishing third,  
one to qualify): Won by J. B. Demming,  
Pennsylvania State; E. J. Shea, Pitts-  
burgh, second, Time—23s.

FENCING FINALS SUNDAY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The final  
tests for the Olympic fencing repre-  
sentatives of the United States will  
be held under the auspices of the Amer-  
ican Fencers League, on the grounds of  
the New York Athletic Club, at  
Travers Island, Sunday morning.  
Representatives of the American  
Fencers League, of the Army and  
Navy Fencers Association, and of the  
Intercollegiate Fencing League will  
compete, including Sherman Hall, na-  
tional champion, and J. F. Leicester  
Jr., intercollegiate champion of Yale  
University.

UNITED STATES  
FAVORS RETURN

Football Association Plans to  
Send Team to Make a  
European Tour This Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The United  
States Football Association in its  
seventh annual meeting held here  
aligned itself with the football asso-  
ciations of the powers neutral in the  
world war and with that of Italy,  
which favor the resumption of athletic  
relations with Germany, Austria and  
Hungary. It refused to follow the  
lead of England in withdrawing from  
the Federation Internationale de Foot-  
ball Association.

The resolution approved was intro-  
duced by T. W. Cahill, national sec-  
retary, and was adopted by a vote of  
17 to 2, four members declining to  
vote. The votes in opposition were  
cast by First Vice-President, M.  
Barnett, Bayonne, New Jersey, and  
Third Vice-President William Cam-  
eron of Chicago. The resolution reads:

Whereas, The only provision made in the  
articles of the Federation Internationale  
de Football Association for the expulsion  
of any national association which is a  
member of the federation is for nonpay-  
ment of annual dues; and  
Whereas, The national associations  
which it now is proposed to eliminate  
from the federation have not been delin-  
quent in the payment of annual dues; and  
Whereas, The articles of the federation  
make no provision for the expulsion of  
any member association from the federa-  
tion for other reasons than for nonpay-  
ment of dues; be it hereby  
Resolved, By the United States Football  
Association, That it cast its vote in op-  
position to the proposal of Baron de Lave-  
leye and go on record in this meeting as  
standing firmly by the Federation Inter-  
nationale de Football Association as at  
present constituted.

A resolution, calculated to have the  
United States act as mediator between  
the associations of the British Empire  
and the Internationale, was offered by  
Lieut.-Col. G. R. Manning of New  
York, former national president. His  
passage would have suspended all in-  
ternational relations pending settle-  
ment of the Federation Internationale  
de Football Association troubles. It  
was tabled by a vote of 18 to 3. The  
action on the de Laveleye and Man-  
ning resolutions leaves no obstacles  
in the way of the contemplated tour  
by a St. Louis picked team through  
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland,  
Tzecho-Slovakia and possibly Holland  
and Belgium this summer and autumn.

It was announced that this team will  
sail on July 1 from Montreal aboard  
the steamship Kamarrima, and will  
comprise 23 players.  
It was developed during the discus-  
sions that an American team may not  
participate in the Olympic Games at  
Antwerp this autumn. A report from  
Lieutenant-Colonel Manning, the soc-  
cer member of the American Olympic  
Committee, seriously questioned the  
advisability of sending a team into  
the Olympic at this time. It was  
stated that American amateurs are  
hardly proficient enough to compete  
against teams from the British Isles  
as yet.

The revision of the rules occupied  
the second day. A national referees  
association was approved, the motion  
adopted declaring "that the council of  
the United States Football Association  
was in favor of recognizing the aspi-  
rations of the United States Referees  
Union to secure an extension of au-  
thority over all district referees  
unions, wherever these may be in ex-  
istence, or hereafter formed." A mo-  
tion which might have barred border  
clubs of Canada from participating in  
the national cup contests was re-  
jected. A rule was adopted fining  
players \$5 for improper language  
toward officials, players or spectators  
during contests. This is to apply for  
a first offense and the second offense  
will be punished by suspension. Sus-  
pension will be the penalty for refus-  
ing to pay the fine.

The council rejected a motion to  
turn over 75 per cent of the receipts  
of the association to the Olympic fund  
and approved a committee to put into  
effect a plan for the promotion of  
school and junior soccer throughout  
the United States. A total of 29 rule  
changes were acted upon, including  
an increase in compensation for offi-  
cials in national contests, fixing of the  
national title entry fee at \$10 and re-  
quiring a payment of 25 cents for each  
professional registration.

President Healey, Secretary Cahill  
and Treasurer W. S. Haddock were  
re-elected in the final business session  
Saturday morning. At the annual  
banquet Saturday night the \$600 sil-  
ver national cup was presented to the  
Ben Miller Athletic Club of St. Louis,  
winners of the national championship.

ARRANGE FOR DAVIS CUP TRIP  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Arrange-  
ments have been made by which the  
Davis Cup Team of the United States,  
composed of Samuel Hardy, captain;  
W. M. Johnston, national champion;  
W. T. Tilden 2nd, national indoor  
champion; R. N. Williams 2nd, former  
champion, and C. S. Garland Jr., will  
start next week for England, where the  
preliminary matches are to be played.  
This will be a great advantage to the  
team, as the previous plan made prob-  
able a delay of two weeks.

EVENTS FOR GIRLS  
Special to The Christian Science Moni-  
tor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Three events for  
girls have been scheduled for the city-  
wide track championship events, the  
finals of which will be held in Grant  
Park, July 5. The 50 and 220-yard  
dashes and the broad jump are the  
events, and gold, silver and bronze  
medals will be awarded to the winners.

NEW CLUBS IN FIRST  
AND THIRD PLACES

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

|              | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|--------------|-----|------|-------|
| Cleveland    | 21  | 15   | .583  |
| Boston       | 21  | 15   | .583  |
| New York     | 19  | 17   | .529  |
| Chicago      | 18  | 18   | .500  |
| Washington   | 18  | 18   | .500  |
| St. Louis    | 15  | 19   | .438  |
| Philadelphia | 12  | 21   | .364  |
| Detroit      | 9   | 23   | .281  |

RESULTS FRIDAY  
New York 4, Boston 3.  
Cleveland 13, Chicago 6.  
Washington 6, Philadelphia 4.  
Detroit 3, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY  
New York at Boston (two games).  
Washington at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at Cleveland.  
Detroit at St. Louis.

NEW YORK BEATS RED SOX

BOSTON, Massachusetts—New York  
and Boston fought a close game here  
yesterday, the former winning, 4 to 3.  
The score:

|          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| Innings  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H  | E |
| New York | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Boston   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 9  | 0 |

Batteries—Shore, Quinn and Hannah;  
Russell and Schank. Umpires—Evans and  
Hildebrand.

DETROIT TEAM WINS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The visitors  
from Detroit won the game here yester-  
day, 4 to 3. The score:

|           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| Innings   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H  | E |
| Detroit   | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9  | 0 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |

Batteries—Graham and Ainsmith; Weil-  
and Billings. Umpires—Morality and  
Connolly.

CLEVELAND LEADS LEAGUE

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland won  
by a wide margin yesterday over the  
champions, 13 to 6, and went into first  
place as a result. The score:

|           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |   |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| Innings   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R  | H  | E |
| Cleveland | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1  | 0 |
| Chicago   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6  | 11 | 1 |

Batteries—Bagby, Morton, Niehaus and  
O'Neill; Pomeroy, Payne, Kerr, Heath and  
Schalk. Umpires—Nathan and Dineen.

WASHINGTON THE WINNER

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—  
Washington's lead of four runs in the  
first inning was too much for the local  
team yesterday. The score:

|              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| Innings      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H  | E |
| Washington   | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7  | 1 |

Batteries—Erickson and charity; Nye-  
tor, Hasty, Connolly and Perkins, Wyatt,  
Empire—Chill and Owens.

PITTSBURGH YIELDS  
LEAD TO CHICAGOANS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

|              | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|--------------|-----|------|-------|
| Chicago      | 21  | 15   | .583  |
| Cincinnati   | 20  | 16   | .557  |
| Pittsburgh   | 18  | 18   | .500  |
| Brooklyn     | 16  | 14   | .533  |
| Boston       | 15  | 15   | .500  |
| St. Louis    | 16  | 19   | .457  |
| New York     | 14  | 18   | .438  |
| Philadelphia | 12  | 22   | .353  |

RESULTS FRIDAY  
Chicago 6, St. Louis 0 (first game).  
Chicago 7, St. Louis 0 (second game).  
Boston 6, Brooklyn 3.  
New York 4, Philadelphia 0.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Brooklyn.  
Pittsburgh at New York.  
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.  
St. Louis at Chicago.

BRAVES WIN AT BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, New York—Boston  
captured the game from Brooklyn  
here yesterday, 6 to 3. The score:

|          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| Innings  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H  | E |
| Boston   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9  | 2 |

Batteries—Pillingim and O'Neill; Pfeif-  
er and Elliott. Umpires—Emmie and  
Klem.

CUBS WIN TWO; IN FIRST PLACE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago cap-  
tured both legs of the double-header  
with St. Louis here yesterday, the  
first game 6 to 2, and the second 7 to 0.  
The victories put the locals in first  
in the league lead. The scores:

|           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Innings   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
| Chicago   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 |

Batteries—Alexander and Kilgus; May  
and Clemens. Umpires—Quigley and  
O'Day.

Second Game  
Innings 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E || Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |

Batteries—Vaughan and Kilgus; Schupp  
and Dillhoefer. Umpires—O'Day and  
Quigley.

DEFEAT COSTS CLUB LEAD

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Pittsburgh met  
defeat here and fell from first to third  
place. The score:

|            |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Innings    | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |



## LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Classified Advertisements

## FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET

## THE MAYFLOWER

Furnished Apartments -  
PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF  
MISS FLOYD  
Weekly Rates a Specialty  
Telephone Back Bay 2306

TO RENT, furnished apartment at 1277  
Commonwealth Ave., two rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Call week days B. B. 5229, E. Thomas.

## HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL  
TO RENT, two-room, kitchenette apartment  
from July 1 to Oct. 1. Apply to E. E.  
Townsend Jr., Shawmut Bank Bldg., Boston, Mass.

YARMOUTHPORT, Cape Cod. To let for the  
summer season furnished house of 9 rooms, situated  
on the main street. For information write  
to J. A. Farnham, Yarmouthport, Mass.

FURNISHED Cottage modern improvements,  
electric lights, good location, water view, may  
be rented June to October, reasonable price.  
Terms \$500. Write Box 281, Onset, Mass.

## WANTED

WANTED—To buy old coins, catalogue quoting  
prices paid. 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock  
Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

## BOSTON, MASS.



LEWANDOS  
284 Boylston Street  
17 Temple Place  
248 Huntington Avenue  
79 Summer Street  
29 State Street  
Telephone Back Bay 3900  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

## SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

in renewing and repairing of all  
kinds of leaky roofs. Only first  
class work done and charges as  
reasonable as consistent with the  
best of workmanship.

Careful estimates and expert advice  
gladly given.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.  
75 Pitts St.  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Tel. Hayk 8700

## Smith &amp; McCance

2 PARK ST., BOSTON

## Old BOOKS New

Foreign and Domestic Periodicals.  
Any Magazine or Book—no matter where pub-  
lished—can be had of us.

## LIBRARIES BOUGHT.

## The Earle Hats

St. James Hat Shop  
LAWRENCE BUILDING  
ROOMS 210-220, CORNER OF WEST STREET  
Removed from 227 Huntington Avenue

Est. 1897.  
144 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE  
Tel. Back Bay 1068. BOSTON, MASS.

## BOOKBINDING

WM. S. LOCKE  
28 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

## Adams &amp; Swett Cleansing Co.

Rug and Garment Cleansers  
Specialists on Oriental Rugs  
Established 1850. Tel. Rox. 1071

## WILLIAM R. HAND CO., Inc.

44 LAGRANGE STREET, BOSTON  
Rugs and Panama hats bleached and re-  
framed. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats  
cleaned and repaired.

BRUSHES, DUSTERS AND JANITOR  
and Public Buildings  
G. H. WILKINSON & CO.  
64 High St. Boston, Mass.

## COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP

150 Mass. Ave.,  
Boston. Waists, gowns, silk underwear, hosiery,  
gloves, kimono, shoes and toy corsets.

## BIBLES

Largest assortment, lowest prices, various ver-  
sions, languages and bindings. Send for Cata-  
logue R.

## MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY

41 Brimfield St., Boston  
Mail Address 18 Bowdoin St.

## FLORIST. Moderate Prices

Comley, 6 Park Street, Boston 9  
Tel. Barnstable 64 and 56. Lexington 608-3.

## MRS. J. B. MORRILL

Corset Maker  
25 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.  
FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.  
Designers, Retouchers, Photo and Wood  
Engraving  
11 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass. Estab. 1899  
Tel. Back Bay 2200

## BROOKLINE, MASS.

ST. PAUL GARAGE  
8 ST. PAUL STREET, BROOKLINE  
Tel. Brookline 2215-1400  
Reasonable charges for storage.  
Taxi Service. Special Rates for Church Work.  
HENRY C. BELL

## LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
1310 Beacon Street  
Telephone Brookline 8026  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

## CHICAGO, ILL.

Cleaning and Dyeing  
DAVID WEBER  
THE MAN WHO KNOWS  
Phone Douglas 524

## NEW YORK CITY

## SODA—LUNCHEON—CANDY



STORES  
No. 20 Broad Street  
No. 71 Nassau Street  
No. 62 Vanderbilt Ave.  
No. 21 E. 40th Street  
No. 128 Liberty Street  
No. 30 Beaver & New St.  
No. 80 Wall St.  
No. 38 Maiden Lane  
No. 25 John St.  
No. 55 Chambers St.  
No. 55 Chambers St.  
Corner Read and Elm Streets will be open  
June 1st, 1920.

THE GEM STORES are most practical for a  
light and inexpensive luncheon. A box of Gem  
Doughnuts will please the folks at home. 6 for  
25c, 9 for 40c, 12 for 50c. For sale at all our  
places.

YARMOUTHPORT, Cape Cod. To let for the  
summer season furnished house of 9 rooms, situated  
on the main street. For information write  
to J. A. Farnham, Yarmouthport, Mass.

FURNISHED Cottage modern improvements,  
electric lights, good location, water view, may  
be rented June to October, reasonable price.  
Terms \$500. Write Box 281, Onset, Mass.

## Dig and Whistle

In Ye Olde Greenwell Village  
175 West 4th St.  
NEW YORK CITY  
Luncheon 12 to 2. Dinner 2 to 5.50c  
Dinner 6 to 8.50c  
Closed on Sundays

## The Wileys, 20 E. 54 St.

LUNCHEON—TABLE D'HOT—DINNER  
SUNDAY DINNER  
Afternoon Refreshments—Candies  
Attractive Surroundings and Delicious Home  
Cooking

## MARIE ANTOINETTE

Luncheon Dinner  
Hot Waffles served in the afternoon  
128 West 72 St., New York. Phone Cal. 2488

206 WEST 71st STREET, NEW YORK  
Attractive south room with dressing room in  
quiet well ordered house. References.

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Men's Straw Hats

## Furnishings for Men

## H.B. Moore &amp; Sons

Incorporated  
325 MAIN ST.

## Catherine Holch Shop

622 Main, near Chippewa Street

## Corsets, Blouses,

Underwear,  
Petticoats, Negligees, etc.  
Celestine Haffa Schiebel

Exclusive Designs in  
WOMEN'S GOWNS  
BLOUSES and WRAPS

27 West Genesee Street  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

E. N. HAMMOND  
LADIES' and MEN'S TAILOR  
1447 Main Street Phone Or. 4903

## FAR ROCKAWAY

Victrolas  
Kodaks  
Bicycles

Dunlap Sporting  
Goods Co.

## GOOD COAL

C. & H. T. WHITSON, Inc.  
287 Central Ave., Tel. Far Rock. 39

Each day we strive to make our  
store more worthy of your patronage.

QUALITY PRICE AND SERVICE  
DEMONSTRATE OUR SINCERITY  
Mulry Hardware Company  
800 Central Ave., Far Rockaway

## Nehenzahl's

Far Rockaway, N.Y.

## 20th Century Grocer

HARRY PFEFFER  
Groceries—Delicatessen  
Fruits and Vegetables  
Central Ave. E. R. Tel. Far Rock. 1940-1941

## THE NEWTON GARAGE

CHEVROLET CARS  
Chevrolet  
Automotive Service  
CEDARHURST, L. I.

## JOHN P. POLEY

DECORATING AND PAINTING  
Central Avenue Telephone 584 Far Rockaway

Merchandise and Repairs That Are Right  
Opposite Columbia Theatre. Tel. Far Rock. 1930

## BLOUSES and UNDERGARMENTS

THE COLUMBIA NOVELTY SHOP  
222 Central Avenue

WATKIN W. JONES, Inc.  
Real Estate and Insurance Agency  
1919 Mott Avenue Tel. Far Rock. 17

## D. NACHT

UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR  
Central Ave. Phone: Far Rockaway 2054

COURTESY FOR ALL  
COURTESY REGARD FOR THE WANTS OF  
EVERY CUSTOMER IS THE RULE HERE.  
Bank of The Manhattan Company

Beermann's Market, Inc.  
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Provisions  
1922 Corns Ave., Bet. Central and Broadway

THOMAS P. ROGAN  
DECORATING AND PAINTING  
970 Central Avenue Tel. 1980 Far Rock.

## FAR ROCKAWAY, N.Y.

GREENBERG  
Retailing and Dressing Cleaners and Drer.  
1940 Corns Ave. Phone: Far Rock. 573 and 574

## VOEHL BROS.

CHOICE MEATS, POULTRY AND GAMB  
882 Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 573 and 574

## FOR FRESH FLOWERS

BERGMAN  
Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 643

S. ALSBERG  
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS  
FOR MEN AND BOYS  
CENTRAL AVENUE Tel. Far Rock 106 W

The Geo. Adams Lumber Co.  
MILL WORK AND BUILDING MATERIAL  
Remsen Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 274

MICHAEL SCHOENIG  
CUSTOM TAILOR  
PRESSING AND DRY CLEANING  
Broadway and Clark Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 773

JUNGMAN SIGNS  
1528 MOTT AVENUE Tel. 2090 Far Rock.

A. H. BROWER  
THE SHOE STORE OF THE ROCKAWAYS  
254 Central Ave. Tel. 845 Far Rock.

## HOUSTON, TEX.

James Furniture Co.  
Price, Quality and Service  
Capital at Millam

## HOUSTON, TEX.

Hammondsmiths  
HOUSTON

SHOES & HOSIERY  
EVERITT-BUELOW CO.  
WOMAN'S CLOTHIERS  
Specialized Service  
SEE OUR  
Exclusive Milliner  
NELLIE KNOBLOCK  
715 Main Street

Woman's Wear Millinery  
CARL RIES CO.  
Exclusive Apparel  
Popular Prices  
910-912 Capitol Ave., HOUSTON

LEVY BROS.  
DRY GOODS CO.  
We believe this to be the  
Largest Exclusive Woman's Store  
in the South  
HOUSTON, TEXAS

AUTOMOBILES WASHED, POLISHED AND  
GREASED ALL OVER  
AMERICAN AUTO LAUNDRY  
1106 FANNIN ST.  
Phone Preston 341  
J. M. TRAHIM, Mgr.

LEOPOLD & PRICE  
Kuppenheimer Clothing  
Opposite Rice Hotel  
OUTFITTERS TO MEN  
Houston, Texas

Ed. C. Smith Furniture Co.  
Cash or easy terms  
RUG SPECIALISTS  
1050 Texas Avenue

Keown Hardware Co.  
Preston, bet. Main and Travis Sts.  
PHONE PRESTON 241

C. L. & THEO. BEHRING JR., INC.  
609-611 Main Street  
Carries all kinds of Hardware, Sporting Goods,  
Glass Ware, Crochets, Leather Goods,  
R. A. BOND, President and General Manager.

Auditorium Grocery Company, Inc.  
"IN THE HEART OF SOUTH END"  
Phone: Indes 1034, 2235 and 779  
1011 McGOWAN AVENUE  
Delicatessen in connection

STOWERS  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
J. J. Sweeney Jewelry Co.  
Established 1875  
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Fine China,  
Watches, Novelties, Leather Goods,  
419 Main St., Corner Prairie Ave.,  
HOUSTON, TEXAS

QUALITY SERVICE  
The Q and S FLORISTS  
Corner Travis and McKinney  
Across street from Carnegie Library  
Phone Preston 5194

FT. WORTH, TEX.

A COMPLETE SHOWING OF  
SPRING FASHIONS  
in  
Women's Ready-to-Wear, Millinery,  
Dress Fabrics and Accessories  
await your inspection and approval at

THE FAIR  
Houston, Fifth and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Tex.

SANGER BROS.  
MAIN AND HOUSTON AT SECOND STREET  
FT. WORTH, TEXAS  
WE HAVE YOU  
QUANTITY, QUALITY AND PRICE  
We solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

NORVELL  
CORSETS, UNDERWEAR, ANTIQUES  
FRENCH NOVELTIES  
Six-Fifteen Houston Street

WALK-OVER SHOES EXCLUSIVELY  
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP  
811 HOUSTON STREET

HOUSTON STREET MEAT MARKET  
now consolidated with  
CENTRAL GROCERY COMPANY  
Fresh and Cured Meats, Fancy Groceries  
1304 Houston Street Phone Lamar 2201

SANDEGARD GROCERY CO.  
A store in almost every neighborhood  
We Save You Money  
LADD FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.  
Respectfully Solicits Your Patronage  
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves  
Quality Good, Prices Right

WACO, TEX.

ENGEL MILLINERY COMPANY  
728 Austin Ave., Waco, Tex. Tel. 0643

LEOPOLD & HOOKS  
THE STYLE SHOP  
MEN'S CLOTHIERS  
HATERS and FURNISHERS  
414 Austin St.

AVENUE MARKET  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits & Vegetables  
FREE DELIVERY  
725 AUSTIN ST.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Blum's  
The Exclusive Specialty House  
For Feminine Apparel

THE VOGUE  
WOMEN'S WEAR  
225 E. Houston Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

James Kapp, A. J. Walser, H. E. Lookhart  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CO.  
Cor. W. Commerce & St. Mary Sts., San Antonio  
Tel. Old Phone Crockett 5772  
CLASH AND RADE WITH US

THE CHICAGO DYE WORKS  
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing  
207-209 AVENUE D Crockett 1033

LONG BEACH, CAL.

LONG BEACH FURNITURE CO.  
333-341 Pine Avenue  
Complete House Furnishings  
New Process Gas Ranges

QUALITY BOOT SHOP  
133 PINE AVENUE  
Long Beach Agents for the  
"GROUND GRIPPER" SHOE

Walk-Over Shoes  
FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
BURKE'S WALK-OVER STORE  
230 PINE AVENUE

Horace W. Green & Sons  
Hardware Company  
113-121 E. BROADWAY. PHONE 532

The Mercantile Co.  
LONG BEACH, CAL.

The maximum of Quality; the utmost  
in Service; and top Values  
always.

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring  
Clothes & Quality  
at Reasonable Prices  
S. S. 'phone 1212. 33 Pine Avenue

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S  
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes  
124 PINE AVENUE

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE  
Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies  
117 PINE AVENUE

BRUNSWICK PHONOGRAPHS AND  
RECORDS, PIANOS.  
233 American Avenue

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE  
Best Work of All Kinds Engraving,  
GALERS, 240 Pacific Ave.

JOHNSON & KENDALL  
High Grade  
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS  
134-136 West Broadway

MEYER MILLINERY  
312 Pine Avenue

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO.—Works:  
Anahiem and Daisy Ave.; Branch office, 87 Pine  
Ave., Phone 1127. S. S. 'phone 472

MOORE'S GROCETERIA  
SELF SERVICE LOWER PRICES  
210 American Ave.

GEM MARKET  
1st and Atlantic MEATS AND GROCERIES  
HERMAN C. THOMPSON  
Diamonds, Jewelry, Fine Repairing  
Home 14102 11 Pine Avenue

HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

Baker-Hertzler Co.  
HOLLYWOOD'S NEW DRY GOODS STORE  
Across from the Postoffice  
READY-TO-WEAR  
MILLINERY  
6368-6370 Hollywood Blvd. Phone 57206

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH  
HOLLYWOOD SAVINGS BANK  
OF LOS ANGELES  
HOLLYWOOD BLVD. and CAHUENGA AVE.  
G. G. Greenwood, Vice Pres., and Mar-  
celine H. H. S. S. 'phone 57206

"SMITHY" EXPERT ON BUICK  
AND NASH CARS  
7040 Hollywood Blvd. 579323

HUDSON—FAIN HAT SHOP  
Opp. Hotel Hollywood  
6812 Hollywood Blvd.—Holly 3587

Among the Best in the West  
HOLLYWOOD  
CITY DYE WORKS  
6420 Hollywood Boulevard  
M. R. ADSTIN, Owner

HOLLYWOOD  
FURNITURE  
Full line of Lloyd Loom Woven Baby  
Carriages sold here  
6413 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.—57118

Hollywood Laundry  
RELIABLE AND UNEXCELLED  
Cahuenga Ave. and Sunset Blvd.  
Tel. 579316 and Holly 4292

HOLLYWOOD PRESSING CLUB  
Perfect French Dry Cleaning  
1508 Cahuenga St.—57434—Holly 2086

COSMO CLEANING COMPANY  
Dry Cleaners and Dyers  
Holly 208 Home 57547

Hollywood Boot Shop  
6687 Hollywood Blvd. 577101  
Fine Footwear—Hosiery  
Modern Shoe Repairing—Our boy will call

CENTRAL HARON NOVELTIES  
Six-Fifteen Houston Street

WALK-OVER SHOES EXCLUSIVELY  
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP  
811 HOUSTON STREET

HOUSTON STREET MEAT MARKET  
now consolidated with  
CENTRAL GROCERY COMPANY  
Fresh and Cured Meats, Fancy Groceries  
1304 Houston Street Phone Lamar 2201

SANDEGARD GROCERY CO.  
A store in almost every neighborhood  
We Save You Money  
LADD FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.  
Respectfully Solicits Your Patronage  
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves  
Quality Good, Prices Right

WACO, TEX.

ENGEL MILLINERY COMPANY  
728 Austin Ave., Waco, Tex. Tel. 0643

LEOPOLD & HOOKS  
THE STYLE SHOP  
MEN'S CLOTHIERS  
HATERS and FURNISHERS  
414 Austin St.

AVENUE MARKET  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits & Vegetables  
FREE DELIVERY  
725 AUSTIN ST.

ASTHOLZ SHOE STORE  
Shoes, Hosiery, n' everything for the foot.  
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING  
6306 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.

CHARLES G. PERRY  
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting  
H. P. REHBEIN  
35 years in business.

CHARLES A. BENT  
Plumbing and Gas Fitting  
2502 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 560-50019  
Shaefer's Battery and Ignition Shop  
6006 Hollywood Blvd. Holly 5636.

## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Frank Meline Co.  
Architecture  
Engineering & Building

The same honesty, efficiency and  
painsstaking methods that have  
made our architectural and build-  
ing business one of the largest in  
the west govern our

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE  
DEPARTMENTS  
OFFICES IN  
LOS ANGELES—HOLLYWOOD—  
BEVERLY HILLS

We are Exclusive Agents for wonder-  
ful Beverly Hills

"BLUE BIRD"  
and

"THOR" ELECTRIC  
Clothes Washers  
"HOOVER" and "APEX"  
Suction Sweepers  
"HOT POINT," "UNIVERSAL,"  
"WESTINGHOUSE"  
Appliances

F. E. NEWBERRY  
ELECTRIC COMPANY  
724 South Olive Street  
Phone Holly 5113-14205

Thomas Dye Works  
DRY CLEANSERS  
and DYERS  
Expert Dye Work a Specialty  
2207-9 Maple Ave. 702 W. 6th St.  
Telephone South 470  
Telephone us or write for information  
O. W. THOMAS COMPANY

Paris Dye Works  
French Dry Cleaners  
KODAKS  
And Everything That Goes With Them  
EARL V. LEWIS  
226 West Fourth, 808 West Seventh

Boos Bros.  
CAFETERIAS  
435-42 So. Hill St. 32 West Fifth St.  
648 So. Broadway 328 So. Broadway

Ralphs Grocery Company  
"SELLS FOR LESS"  
SEVEN FOOD DEPARTMENT STORES  
Ask for our Monthly Catalog

The HULING COMPANY  
Picture Framing  
Leather Goods  
Office Equipment  
Kodak Finishing  
Supplies  
621 Grand Ave.  
Los Angeles 6223.  
Engravers STATIONERS Art Dealers</



## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## THE BACH CHOIR

## Memorable Concerts Since 1877

The first half of this article was printed in *The Christian Science Monitor* on May 15, 1920.

Specialty for *The Christian Science Monitor*. LONDON, England.—The Bach Choir gave two important concerts in St. James' Hall, in April, 1877. At the first, the Mass in B minor was given for the third time in England. At the second Bach's cantata "Ein feste Burg" for its first performance in England, Handel's Coronation Anthem, an eight-part anthem by Stern-dale Bennett, the sanctus from Palestrina's "Missa Papa Marcellus," as well as two madrigals and a cantata by Niels Gade were given. At the society's concert in 1878, the third part of the Christmas Oratorio was followed by a miscellaneous selection of various composers.

That musical opinion at that time was far from recognizing the innate grandeur, lofty structure and, above all, the profound piety and religious fervor of Bach's music, is beyond dispute. This was due partly, no doubt, to the want of familiarity with his works. It is none the less interesting to note that in a contemporary critique of these concerts, *The Times* of London has much more to say in praise of the performers than of the newly heard work. "The long and intricate choruses, many of them interesting only to the trained musical mind, were sung on Wednesday with the ease of perfect knowledge and with a verve which showed that the performers adequately appreciated their character." Again, dealing with the soloists: "With regard to these artists, too much cannot be said by way of praise; for, truth to tell, Bach's airs and duets are not only difficult but terribly wearisome, uninteresting and ineffective. The connection of words and music is, strictly speaking, no connection at all; and the singer does little more than use his voice as one instrument among several engaged in the display of ingenious polyphonic exercises."

Two years later, however, in 1879, after the fifth performance of the B Minor Mass in London, some progress had been made, for musical criticism was ready to admit that "every musician knows its excellence, . . . and amateurs also, as they become gradually better acquainted with Bach's works, and are also more inclined to grant him a place by the side of Handel, both as regards grandeur of conception and contrapuntal mastery. The old-fashioned prejudice that Bach's music could never move the masses is more and more giving way before the undeniable fact of its rapidly increasing popularity—a fact of which the crowded hall last night was a further proof, if such had been needed."

In another column of *The Times* of the same year a further advance in appreciation of the wonders of the B Minor Mass is made: "We comprehend it, but it remains a mystery; it becomes familiar, yet we ever view it with astonished eyes. What matter that its airs are not that which now we think they should be?—that Bach treated the solo voice as but one among the instruments required by his marvelous polyphony? . . . None will deem this language exaggerated who listened with bated breath on Thursday evening to the glorious 'Cum Sancto Spiritu' or, as the splendors of the 'Sanctus' were revealed, hallowed them of a song 'which ceases day nor night.' Let us feel thankful that such works exist; and that men and women are found to essay the arduous task of interpretation from the best of all motives—disinterested love. To the members of the Bach Choir it must be an inspiring thought that so many of their master's compositions remain unknown. Theirs the task to redeem them from obscurity, and what task could be nobler?"

That same year Queen Victoria gave the Bach Choir her patronage, an honor which His Majesty King George also accords it. Queen Alexandra, when Princess of Wales, was a member for some years.

The spring concert of 1883 included Palestrina's "Missa Papa Marcellus," Purcell's setting of the third Psalm, and Max Bruch's cantata, "Odysseus." Madam Norman Neruda (afterward Lady Hallé) contributed Handel's Sonata in A major.

In commemoration of Bach's bicentenary a performance of the B Minor Mass on a grand scale, with augmented chorus, was given by the choir at the Albert Hall on March 21, 1885. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, as he had done for the previous 10 years at all the choir's concerts. It is memorable, on this occasion, that *ohio d'amore* (made expressly in Paris) were used for the first time in England, the parts having previously been played upon oboes or clarinets. The high trumpet was also restored and played for the first time by the inventor, Herr Kottuck, and another trumpet, but their use has since been abandoned. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Goldschmidt retired, and Sir Charles Villiers Stanford was appointed as his successor.

Great things continued to be done by the Bach Choir under Sir Charles' able leadership, notably the first performance of Sir C. Hubert Parry's noble choral ode, "Blissed Pair of Saints," which was composed expressly for the Bach Society, and which the members will ever treasure as their priceless possession. In 1888, the B Minor Mass was sung in its entirety.

It would be superfluous to enumerate the vast number of concerts and works performed annually from 1888 on to the present year, but a few specially interesting occasions call for mention. One of these was the three-day festival held in the Queen's Hall, London, in April, 1895, and another

was a festival on a still larger scale two years later. On this latter occasion, Bach's St. Matthew's Passion music occupied the first day, a selection, the second, the B minor Mass, the third. This was the twelfth performance of the Mass by the choir and a high-water mark of artistic excellence was attained during these performances. At this festival the soloists were, Mesdames Marie Fillunger, Medora Henson and Martin Mackenzie, and Messrs. Kennerly Runford, Robert Kaufman, Andrew Black and Francis Harforth. The choristers of St. Mary Abbott's Church assisted, and a Dalmatian harpsichord was used. Professor Joachim played Bach's chaconne in D minor, and the E major concerto for violin and orchestra. The organ Toccata and Fugue in D minor were given by Sir Walter Parratt.

No account of the Bach Choir's history would be complete without mention of the name of Mr. Morton Latham, its honorary secretary from 1886 to 1900, who devoted his literary and musical attainments to writing the analytical notes for all the concert programs. Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland also gave valuable help in training new women members.

In 1902, Dr. Walford Davies succeeded Sir C. V. Stanford, and, for a time, performances were continued on a less elaborate basis, although much excellent work was accomplished and the choir maintained its value as a living influence for good. Owing to ever-increasing demands upon his time, Dr. Davies found himself unable to continue the work of conductor, and, on his resignation in 1907, Dr. H. P. Allen, present director of the Royal College of Music, London, was offered the post, which he accepted and still occupies.

Probably few men have acquired a more intimate knowledge of Bach's works than Dr. Allen, who, in addition to possessing all the highest qualities of a born master of choral singing, has a gift for imparting enthusiasm, breadth and driving force into a large body of performers. During the 13 years that he has directed the Bach Choir he has never spared himself time or effort, and the result has been one of progress and achievement.

In addition to the Joachim Memorial Concert in 1908, when Brahms' Requiem was performed as well as works by Bach and the great violinist, three performances of the B minor Mass have been given under Dr. Allen. In 1912, César Franck's vast choral setting of the Beatitudes was introduced into England by the society. Other first performances of note under Dr. Allen's direction have been those of Parry's "Lotus Eaters," and his scenes from Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," for chorus and orchestra.

Among more recent events, three concerts deserve special notice: that in May, 1916, at the Royal College of Music, London, at which the first performance took place of Parry's five beautiful unaccompanied motets, "Songs of Farewell"; secondly, that in December, 1916, at the Queen's Hall, when the program included Stanford's fine setting of Newbolt's poem, "Songs of the Fleet," Parry's "Chivalry of the Sea" (an ode by Robert Bridges) and Vaughan-Williams' great Sea Symphony (to words of Walt Whitman); and, thirdly, the historic Mons Memorial Concert in December, 1917, officially described as the choral commemoration of the heroic deeds of the first seven divisions, Mons to Ypres, 1914. This last concert will long be remembered by those present as one of an epic and most heart-stirring character.

The works given were entirely by British composers, Elgar, Vaughan-Williams, Herbert, Howells, Somervell, Parry and Stanford, who were respectively represented by: Overture, Cockayne; "Toward the Unknown Region" (chorus and orchestra), ely for strings, ode for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra, "To the Vanguard 1914," (first performance), motet, "There is an old Belief," and song for bass solo, chorus and orchestra, "Farewell." On this occasion, the Bach Choir was assisted by members of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society.

As is the case with all similar choral associations, a certain fluctuation in excellence from time to time is unavoidable, the standard being inevitably dependent upon the quality of the voices available. Although for sheer brilliancy of tone it has never perhaps been able to compare with the North Country choir, yet, in the purity of the artistic aim, in refinement, interpretation and sight reading, the Bach Choir has always distinguished itself. Under Dr. Allen's inspiring leadership there is every reason for hoping that it may long continue to carry on and expand the successful record of the past 44 years.

Appended is a list of those works by Bach of which the first performances in England were given by the Bach Choir:

Mosses in B minor (1876); Missa Brevis (1882); Sanctus in D; Canticum in C; Trauer Ode.

Cantatas: Ein feste Burg (1877); Gott ist mein König; Es erhub sich ein streit (first chorus only); Herr, wie du wilt; Wachet auf; O ewiges Feuer; O ewigkeit du Donnerwort; Now shall the grace (eight-part chorus); Halt in Gedächtnis; Christ lag in Todesbanden; Wachet, Betet; Wer weiss wie nahe mir mein Ende (bass solo from "Gute Nacht").

Motets: "Jesu, Priceless Treasure" (1885).

Orchestral: Concerto in G major for violin, two flutes and orchestra; suite in D major for orchestra, No. 2.

\*Believed to be first complete performance.

## RUSSIAN HYMNS

## And a North American Orchestra

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor* from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—"Hymn of Free Russia," a national tune composed at the time of the dethronement of the Tsar, is wont to be the all but final number on musical programs which are given under the auspices of Russians residing here. It is a climax which only "The Star Spangled Banner" is suffered to cap. Time was when such a title as "Hymn to Free Russia" would have seemed to signify persons a contradiction of terms, especially to those of narrow democratic prepossessions, who, basing their political philosophy upon the American and French revolutions, held to what is incidental rather than what is fundamental in those movements, and who define freedom as mere physical escape from a feudal form of government. But this very title would have had a certain appeal, had it been used of the national hymn which the Russians have relegated to the lumber garret. For without dispute the Russians have always known freedom, whatever régime they lived under, as the proverb telling you what you find when you scratch one of them indicates. They had an outlook upon the world which, if not free according to the ideas of eighteenth century social theorists, was at least individual. In the matter of music and certain other things, their outlook has been individual even to waywardness, as though when other people were hitching their wagons to stars, they found it more interesting to tie to a comet.

Undoubtedly Russians find much artistic justification for their "Hymn of Free Russia," if artistic justification is necessary in the case of a national hymn. And yet the world will surely not allow the hymn to which they formerly stood up and took off their hats to perish miserably. For the world may wait many a long day and through many a weary revolution before another piece of music as noble as that one is composed. If Russia does not want it back again, some young member of the new commonwealth of governments ought surely to pick it up out of the dust.

In a remarkable way the Russians have kept themselves out of those enterprises in cultural and artistic propaganda into which other peoples have gone. They have not tried, for instance, to make the world acquainted with their language, Russian singers, when appearing on American concert platforms, have presented their native songs in German and French translations, to the intellectual and emotional loss of their hearers. Russian composers, on the other hand, more especially orchestral composers, have willingly gone before the international public with all they had, as witness Tchaikovsky in former years and Rachmaninoff just lately. And then there is to be remembered the Russian Ballet, which fairly thrust itself upon Europe a dozen years ago; and far from being sensitive to criticism, would not even brook such a thing.

North American Symphony Orchestra, or a similar name, may some time become current in the musical news. Not that such a name may properly be assumed by a particular group of players in any given city. A little short of presumptuous was it, indeed, in a New York group that lately chartered itself under the name of National Symphony Orchestra. But North American Symphony Orchestra will, quite possibly, be found an appropriate designation of one of these days, to include all advanced artists who perform upon instruments of strings, wood and brass in the United States and perhaps in Canada as well. For as things stand at this moment, the men residing in the United States who take part in the established entertainments known as symphony concerts, along with the men who play the accompanying music for grand opera, are members, broadly speaking, of but one orchestra. Again, those residing in the United States and those also residing in Canada who play the incidental music in theaters and the accompanying music for light opera, are members of one orchestra, which holds second artistic rank but which serves, nevertheless, as a reservoir of supply for the main orchestra.

Should anybody doubt whether the activities of the principal orchestral towns of the continent are a unit, let him go some fine May morning to the headquarters of the American Federation of Musicians here in Eighty-Sixth Street, and see men from the San Francisco Orchestra, the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, mingling in the fraternity of their union allegiance and waiting for the redistribution of contracts which will make the San Francisco man next year a New Yorker, the New York man a Philadelphian, and so on.

One orchestra, assuredly they are. And although they never all meet and play together, a large proportion of them engages in the great spring shake-up, when a city which is strong in woods or brasses yields a man to a city that is weak in one of those departments; and when a city that has developed a few to another city. The balance has required to be much readjusted in the last two seasons, when orchestras have been started in Detroit, Michigan, and Cleveland, Ohio, and when many men from the non-union Boston Symphony Orchestra have revolted and joined the federation. Just closed the shift of artists from one group to another, has been the advancement of a great number of men out of the lower rating as

symphony players, through the founding of the New Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Bodanzky, conductor. Nothing, probably, more daring and more important than the institution of this group has been put through here in a long while, but that is not saying that Mr. Bodanzky's orchestra, which now bears the assertive name, heretofore mentioned, of the National Symphony, is very brilliant in its interpretations. The group will need, and badly need, the practice of the summer concerts which it is about to start at the Lewisohn Stadium, under Walter Henry Rothwell, and it will furthermore need the training of rehearsals and concerts next winter under the baton of Mr. Mengelberg. Mr. Bodanzky's recently appointed associate, in order to bring itself near to the highest American mark.

## HENRI VERBRUGGHE'S NEW ZEALAND TOUR

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor* from its Australasian News Office.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Mr. Henri Verbrugghen and his orchestra concluded a successful tour through the Dominion of New Zealand with a concert in the Auckland Town Hall. The first arrangement made by the orchestra was that 31 performances should be given, but the demand was such that the management gave seven extra concerts. In the different centers the visitors were cordially welcomed and shown the places of interest, everything being done to make their stay pleasant.

New Plymouth was the first stop and the second, Hawera. The latter place was reached in time for lunch, after which the instrumentalists were driven to Manaia, and returned in time for a reception and garden party given by the Mayor and citizens. At night the theater was crowded and the proceedings were of a most enthusiastic nature. Hundreds were unable to gain admission. Full houses also greeted the players at Wanganui, Palmerston North, Napier, and Hastings.

From Hastings the company went by train to visit a Maori town, and had a unique experience. The visitors were treated in royal fashion, receiving a Maori haka, greeting, and speeches, and were hospitably entertained. The Maoris sang several songs and choruses in perfect time and tune. Mr. Verbrugghen's string quartet played Alfred Hill's Maori composition in the meeting house, which was full of natives. Surely the distinguished conductor and his gifted associates have never played to a more delightful assemblage. Throughout, the utmost silence prevailed and with the picture of the Maoris reclining and sitting about in their own fashion, and the general atmosphere of the place, the sight was impressive.

Wellington was reached on the anniversary of the Province, and the city was crowded. Six concerts were given in Wellington, the takings reaching £2449 4s. A matinee performance on the Saturday afternoon attracted more than 3000 people.

The next move was by sea to the South Island, a 14 hours' trip to Lyttelton. Two hours later the musicians were in Christchurch, welcomed by the Mayor and Councillors. Four concerts were given, which yielded £2067 15s., the biggest orchestra evening being worth £690. The final performance was attended by 5000.

Three performances were given in Dunedin, two in Timaru, three in Invercargill. After the orchestra's Dunedin concert the players left by train to catch the Lyttelton steamer for Wellington.

In Auckland the concerts were a pronounced success numerically and financially, and much enthusiasm was displayed by the audiences. Six concerts were given by which £2646 2s. were added to the revenue, one concert (a performance of "The Messiah") realizing £780. At Hamilton one concert was given.

The notice about the orchestra's concerts would not be complete if mention were not made of the artistic work achieved by Mr. and Mrs. Goossens. These two finished performers sang magnificently during the tour, and received unstinted applause for their endeavors, which Miss Jenny Cullen, the accomplished violinist, many friends, and much praise for her playing of the concertos and her solos. The violin solos played by Messrs. W. J. Coal, F. Hoogstoel, and Miss D. Thomson were highly appreciated, as were also the pianoforte concertos by Messrs. B. Penn and Frank Hutchens.

From a musical point of view music in New Zealand will receive a great impetus through the orchestra's visit. In the past Sousa's Band, the Klitties, Besses of the Barn, and the Royal Artillery have given successful concerts in the Dominion, doing good work educating the people, but no organization such as Henri Verbrugghen's has visited these shores before. To many the performances of the orchestra came as a revelation. The programs were judiciously arranged so as to cater for all classes, thereby all who wanted to do so could enjoy the music. The symphonies and overtures were most of the other works have been played in New Zealand hitherto, but not with the degree of finish and interest achieved by Mr. Verbrugghen's forces. The standard set by these performances, or better, will have to be maintained in the future, as the public has heard what really is wanted, and will demand it. Many would like to have a state orchestra for the Dominion, but the Dominion appears to be not strong enough musically at present to maintain one.

Mr. Verbrugghen, the genial conductor, made many friends. He was always easily approachable, and had the welfare of his executives at heart. He often said very straight things

to the audiences, whilst his replies to the various addresses of welcome and gatherings of a social character were made in the best taste and always to the point.

Several chamber concerts were given by Mr. Verbrugghen's Quartet, and were largely patronized. These performances will do much to awaken and heighten interest in this branch of music.

So far as the general public are concerned, the brass band has a peculiar appeal and this was forcibly displayed by the fact that, recently on a Saturday afternoon in Dunedin, the brass band contest was attended by over 20,000 people, while in the same town, when the state orchestra was there, the attendance for the three performances would not be more than 5000, the receipts being only £1073 7s. 6d., which hardly paid expenses. Generally speaking, the majority do not yet take music sufficiently seriously.

Opera is being well received in New Zealand, and the staging or the way the orchestra plays does not matter much, as people are easily pleased. Puccini's "La Tosca" and "Madam Butterfly" are being given with an orchestra of 24.

Auckland has a good choral society, male choir, and orchestral society, which endeavor to do educational work. Christchurch has a very good male choir conducted by Dr. J. C. Bradshaw, and musical societies exist in Wellington and Dunedin. Auckland and Wellington possess fine four-manual Norman and Beard organs in the town halls, which are presided over by capable players, but the recitals are not so largely attended as could be desired.

There is a good opening for really competent teachers of voice-practice everywhere in the Dominion. There are many able pianoforte teachers but wood-wind players are not numerous. The brass family is well represented, and there are plenty of good violinists and teachers of the instrument. The violin executants are not numerically strong, and there are few competent cellists.

## OPINIONS AS TO ENGLISH SONG

By *The Christian Science Monitor* special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—In the first two numbers of "Music and Letters," Mr. Plunket Greene discusses the future of the English song. With his spear well in rest, he runs a course against the "royalty song," which has done so much to bring English music into contempt in foreign lands. It is to be hoped that what he says will help to bring to a speedy end the system under which singers of repute receive from publishers certain bonuses and royalties for including in their programs songs which are often of no particular merit but which sell in consequence in very large numbers, and are accepted as those which the artist himself prefers.

The second article deals with the singer and the composer, between whom Mr. Plunket Greene considers that there should be the closest understanding. In supporting Sir Charles Stanford's view that of all branches of musical composition song-writing is the most difficult, he says:

"The song is a miniature; it is all over in a minute or two. There is no time for an audience to recover, to forget or forgive. Only the expert can put his finger on the bare patches in a symphony; they slip from the memory when they are past, and are swallowed up in the whole. But the false quantity, musical or literary, in the song hits even the unintelligent listener in the face, and leaves a bruise that tingles. It is probably not realized that the average time duration of a song is about two minutes. Vaughan-Williams' 'Silent Noon,' for instance, one of the greatest English songs, though quite slow in tempo, lasts only three minutes and 45 seconds. Stanford's 'Fairy Lough,' marked andante motto tranquillo with three verses of eight lines each, lasts three minutes. Schubert's 'Lilanei,' three verses, probably the slowest strophe song in existence, takes no more than five minutes in all; while the quicker songs such as Ernest Walker's 'Corinna's Going A-Mayline,' three verses of 14 lines each, and the old Irish 'Quick! We Have But a Second,' two verses of 12 lines each, take respectively one minute 50 seconds and 29 seconds. What space is there in any of these to cover up your tracks if you go wrong, what chance for the audience to forget?"

Mr. Ernest Newman, also, has lately been writing on the subject of the modern English song, in *The Sunday Times*. In his opinion, England is now producing each year a number of quite good songs, with this refreshing quality that they have not what he calls a "family likeness."

An English song composer, he says, must rely even more than a Russian or a Spaniard on his own personality. To attempt to establish a "national" British idiom on the basis of British folk-song could only lead to work which was merely imitative, and therefore insincere. Using words in a somewhat loose way, he thinks one may call a composer like Granados or Albéniz a "national" Spanish composer, or a composer like Moussorgsky a "national" Russian composer, because each draws more or less liberally on the stereotyped rhythms or melodic turns of his country or his province. But, observes this critic, there are always hundreds of composers doing this sort of thing at the same time without one of them being a Granados, an Albéniz, or a Moussorgsky.

Such a way of working, goes on Mr. Newman, is impossible to an Englishman, because in his country there is nothing in the nature of a national rhythm corresponding to the Spanish

rhythm that Albéniz and Granados exploit so successfully. The consequence is that an evening of modern English song is free from the monotony, to choose a new instance, of Tzsch-Slovak song. The same melodies are not served up again and again, and there are almost as many styles and idioms as there are composers.

## GABRIELLA FERRARI

Specialty for *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Among the leading composers of Italy stands Gabriella Ferrari, whose reputation has crossed the Alps into most of the other nations of Europe. She is the daughter of an Italian, Colonel Colombi, and of a Frenchwoman, Montenegro. Her first lessons in the piano were received from Guiseppina Martin, one of the teachers of the Paris Conservatory, where she studied composition with Enrico Keller. At the age of 12 she had already written several songs. In time she married one of the editors of *Le Figaro*, Francesco Ferrari. She went with him to Italy, and at Naples continued her musical studies with Paolo Serravallo for counterpoint and with Giorgio Miceli for composition. It was in this city that she produced with great success at the Teatro San Carlo, a cantata for chorus and orchestra, and somewhat later she won the Bellini gold medal for her "Lontan dagli occhi" ("Far from the eyes").

It was upon her return to Paris that Gabriella Ferrari won sudden recognition as a pianist, adding to this distinction that of being among the first to make known in France the works of the Russian masters. As an interpreter of Bach, Beethoven, Liszt and Chopin she added new laurels. From 1895 on she devoted herself to composition. She was one of the few pupils taken by Gounod. Later she studied with Professor Alfredo Apeli of the Conservatory of Leipzig. Soon her compositions were figuring upon programs all over Europe.

Among her best known works are the "Spanish Rhapsody," for orchestra; "The Tartar," for four voices, many songs, ballads, and so on. For the theater she has composed "Sous le Masque," played successfully at Vichy in 1898; "Dernier Amour," opera buffa; "L'Amé en Peine," produced by the Opera Comique; and "Cobzar," an opera on a Wallachian theme, set to a libretto by Princess Helen Vasaresco and represented at the theatre of Monte Carlo, 1909, with the Russian actor, Schialapin, in the leading rôle. Latest of all is "Le Captif," an opera with a Russian theme.

## EDITH ROBINSON QUARTET CONCERT

By special correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

MANCHESTER, England.—The Edith Robinson Quartet finished their season in Manchester on April 30, with a concert of exceptionally serious music. To follow the Max Reger quartet in F sharp minor, Op. 121, with Beethoven's quartet in F major Op. 135, is to make a very severe demand upon both the capacity and the endurance of an audience, even when some attempt at relief is made by the insinuation of the three so-called "Idylls for String Quartet" by Frank Bridge. The fact that the interest of the audience was fully sustained to the close is in itself a tribute to the performers, whose position in the musical world as the first and best of the ladies' string quartets is more unassailable than ever before.

It takes courage as well as skill to tackle the later works of Reger, which not only bristle with difficulties, but are based on a new harmonic scale demanding the most delicately adjusted flexibility of intonation to mitigate the frequent cacophony. Tremendous study and at least equal devotion are called for before so finely poised a performance can possibly be secured as that of Miss Edith Robinson and her three accomplished colleagues. The quartet itself plays for three-quarters of an hour and, perhaps, might with advantage be abridged; the adagio, which forms the third movement, has undoubtedly elements of beauty, but is drawn out to the limits of tediousness. What to the ordinary ear seems dangerously like power without beauty and depth without significance, is now and again illuminated by flashes of melodic interest as in the second theme, in dance time, of the first movement; but these oases are rare. Possibly greater familiarity would reveal finer qualities in this austere but powerful work.

## MR. RUFFELL'S NEW CANTATA

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor* from its Eastern News Office.

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Louis Arthur Ruffell's cantata, "The Triumph of Freedom and Peace," for chorus, soprano, tenor, two baritones and orchestra, was performed for the first time by the Schubert Oratorio Society at Proctor's Roof on the evening of May 28, the composer conducting. Mr. Ruffell is the author of the text as well as the music. The soloists assisting him in the production of his work were Gertrude Holt, Roy W. Steele, Stuart Edwards and Edgar Fowleson.

## MACMILLEN'S PAGEANT MUSIC

MARIETTA, Ohio.—Orchestral music for a pageant, commemorating the establishment of civil government in the Northwest Territory, has been written by Francis Macmillen, better known hitherto as a violinist than as a composer. The score is based on a theme from the song, "Time-Honored Marietta," and consists of prologue, running accompaniment for the drama and epilogue. The production takes place in Marietta, which is Mr. Macmillen's native city, on June 15.

## SINGING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor* from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Singing is without any question the foundation of all music study in the public schools of the United States. That this is so, anybody who attends a gathering like the Eastern Music Supervisors Conference, which was lately held here, will be convinced. The experience of 50 years seems to have brought teachers to the unanimous conclusion, that all pupils should learn to sing in chorus, from the first grade of the so-called grammar schools to the final grade. If grade it may with proper dignity be called, of the high school. Opinion agrees on the singing idea in general, and only diverges on the problem of how the idea shall be applied. Formerly, singing by the notes was the only kind regarded as properly educational; for music, like Latin, seems to have been looked upon as something that must be learned, if learned at all, from a book. But of late, rote singing, which practically is the same as singing by ear, has been a great deal advocated in the schools. Rote singing, moreover, has been enthusiastically and successfully tried by certain teachers who regard music with an emotional and artistic, rather than with a purely professional and intellectual interest.

Discussion of how the pupil relatively fares when stress is put on eye study, and when on ear study, is found in "An Introduction to School Music Teaching," by Karl Wilson Gehrken, lately sent out from the house of C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

"During the last 30 or 40 years," says the author, "a great many music supervisors have felt that skill in sight singing should constitute the principal end of school music teaching, and that if the child could only be taught to read music as he learns to read language, the music of the world would thus be opened to him, and having spent his school life in learning to read music he would spend all the rest of his life in reading it. But this has not proved to be the case in actual practice, and in places where sight singing has long been almost the only musical activity offered by the schools there seem to be no more choirs or choral organizations and no greater interest in music than in other places. As a matter of fact, the sight-singing ideal has probably been one of the most serious influences in hampering the growth of real musical feeling, for such work is easily taught by even an unmusical grade teacher, is readily evaluated and graded, and the results are so tangible that school-officials are rather likely to be dazzled by them and to feel that if the supervisor of music gets the children to sing at sight he is therefore a good teacher. In other words, sight singing as an end in public school music has flourished because the work has been judged by immediate rather than by ultimate tests."

The author explains that in making this criticism, he refers to schools in which sight reading is pursued for its own sake, and not to those in which the reading of music as a technique is subordinated to the mastering of music as an art. He happens at the moment to be measuring the usefulness of music—particularly in the light of social results and reaction upon community manners, although the portion of the text quoted does not show that. He says of rote singing, in contrast with sight singing, that it is one of the most valuable types of school study from the social viewpoint, when directed by the right kind of teacher. He points out, as one of its advantages, that the pupil is brought into contact with actual music, and that no one is barred from taking part in the music lesson by lack of knowledge or skill. "Moreover," he says, "the songs used are likely to be more inspiring music than sight-singing material frequently is, and the whole exercise is apt to have more life and spontaneity about it and to result in greater aesthetic enjoyment than a sight-reading lesson ordinarily does, thus tending to arouse in the pupils a favorable attitude toward music in general."

## CHICAGO OPERA ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Herbert M. Johnson, executive director of the Chicago Opera Association, has announced the plans prepared by him and Gino Marinuzzi, the artistic manager, for the tenth season of performances under the association, beginning on the evening of November 17 and continuing for 10 weeks. The singers include Yvonne Gall, Amelita Galli-Curci, Mary Garden, Rosa Raisa, Florence Macbeth, Gabriella Benvenuti, Cyrena Van Gorden, Alessandro Bonci, Edward Johnson, Forrest Lamont, Joseph Hisslop, Georges Baklanoff, Titta Ruffo, Edouard Cotreuil, Constantin Nicolay and Virgilio Lazari. "Three novelties to be presented are: 'The Love of Three Oranges,' by Serge Prokofiev, with scenery, costumes and properties by Boris Anisfeld. This production is now ready and will be given early in the season. 'Jacquerie,' Mr. Marinuzzi's opera, is to open the season. 'Aphrodite,' by Camille Erlanger, is a novelty so far as Chicago is concerned. Contemplated revivals in Italian include 'Orfeo,' 'Otello,' 'Don Giovanni,' 'La Fanciulla del West' and 'The Jewels of the Madonna,' in French: 'Salome,' 'Lakme,' and 'The Tales of Hoffmann'; in English: 'Lohengrin,' 'Valkyrie,' and 'Tristan and Isolde.' Messrs. Pavley and Oukrainsky will have charge of the ballet."



## THE HOME FORUM

## Song: On May Morning

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,  
Comes dancing from the east, and  
leads with her  
The flowery May, who from her green  
lap throws  
The yellow cowslip and the pale prim-  
rose.  
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,  
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.  
Thus we salute thee with our early  
song,  
And welcome thee, and wish thee long.  
—John Milton.

## A Real Country Newspaper

Joel Chandler Harris is the author-  
ity for the statement that, at the time  
when he was writing for the "Atlanta  
Constitution," which was from 1876 to  
1881, there was but one publication in  
the United States that could rightly be  
called a country newspaper:

"In the history of American jour-  
nalism, as strange as the statement  
may seem, there has been but one  
country newspaper. There is a large  
class of journals technically known as  
country papers, but most of them are  
published within a stone's throw of a  
post office, and all of them, by force of  
necessity, are issued in some village  
or town. So far as we know, there has  
been but one exception to this, and this  
exception was unique in its way, not  
only in the place of its publication, but  
in the style of its editorials and the  
method of its arrangement. It was  
published in the State of Georgia,  
County of Putnam, nine miles from  
any post office or town, and its success  
was wholly dependent upon the indi-  
viduality of its editor. It originated  
in a desire on the part of a southern  
gentleman of ample means and large  
culture to address the people on mat-  
ters of public concern. The name of  
this unique little publication was 'The  
Countryman,' and it was published  
upon the plantation of Mr. J. A.  
Turner, nine miles from Eatonton. In  
the prospectus printed in the first  
number, which was issued in the  
spring of 1862, it was announced that  
'The Countryman' would be modeled  
after Addison's little paper, 'The Spec-  
tator,' and Johnson's little paper, 'The  
Bee,' and for a while the promises of  
the prospectus were fulfilled. But 'The  
Countryman' gradually grew even be-  
yond the anticipations of its editor. It  
became immensely popular, was en-  
larged, and, suiting itself to the de-  
mands of a larger and less cultivated  
audience, the style of the editor be-  
came less intensely literary, until  
finally he came to write almost en-  
tirely in what Mr. James R. Randall,  
the poet, who is quite a dandy among  
literateurs, called 'the choice Georgia  
dialect.' The style, therefore, albeit  
the editor was a scholar in the truest  
and widest sense of that word and

possessed to a most remarkable degree  
the gift of expression, became as  
unique as the publication itself. Word  
fanciers would have called it hope-  
lessly commonplace. Fine writing was  
altogether ignored, and colloquialisms  
took the place of the diction of the  
schools. This peculiarity was intensi-  
fied by the announcement of the  
editor that, following the example of  
William Cobbett, he would use the  
pronoun 'I' instead of the royal pro-  
noun 'we,' and thenceforth the essays  
were as remarkable for their personal-  
ity as for their originality.

"But the country paper thrived. The

of wave burst, with a sound like  
thunder, beneath the starless sky,  
and cast up a sort of cold white lus-  
ter. When morning came, we found  
ourselves traveling in a wide desert  
plain, perpetually interrupted by wild  
irregular glens, and bounded on all  
sides by the Apennines and the sea.  
Sometimes it was covered with forest,  
sometimes dotted with underwood, or  
mere tufts of fern and furze, and the  
windy dry tendrils of creeping plants.  
I have never, but in the Alps, seen an  
amphitheater of mountains so mag-  
nificent.

After traveling 15 miles we came to

## The Aztecs of Mexico

The ancient Mexicans made utensils  
of earthenware for the ordinary pur-  
poses of domestic life, numerous  
specimens of which still exist. They  
made cups and vases of lacquered or  
painted wood, impervious to wet, and  
gaudily colored. Their dyes were ob-  
tained from both mineral and vege-  
table substances. Among them was  
the rich crimson of the cochineal, the  
modern rival of the famed Tyrian  
purple. It was introduced into Europe  
from Mexico. The natives were thus

rich stuffs, jewelry, slaves, and other  
valuable commodities. The slaves  
were obtained at the great market of  
Azcapotzalco, not many leagues from  
the capital, where fairs were regu-  
larly held for the sale of these unfor-  
tunate beings. They were brought  
thither by their masters, dressed in  
their gayest apparel, and instructed  
to sing, dance, and display their little  
stock of personal accomplishments,  
so as to recommend themselves to the  
purchaser. Slave-dealing was an hon-  
orable calling among the Aztecs.  
—W. H. Prescott in "Conquest of  
Mexico."

## Making Evil Real

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THERE is anything metaphys-  
ically certain in this world, it is  
that the only way to overcome evil is  
by seeing evil as nothing, as an un-  
reality. Directly evil is made into  
something, it is because the person  
thinking of the evil is making a real-  
ity of it, and it is utterly impossible  
to destroy something of which a real-  
ity is being made. So far from any  
headway being made, as a matter of  
fact, in the way of destruction, the  
supposititious forces of the evil have  
been increased. That is why fear is  
so efficient a worker for disease; and  
that is why, in the battle against evil,  
fear has to be understood for what  
it is, and overcome before the re-  
sultant evil can be destroyed.

Exactly how this works can be seen  
easily in the case of disease. A prac-  
titioner faced with all the symptoms  
of a disease is only too apt to judge  
the difficulty of overcoming it in ac-  
cordance with the human mind's fear  
of it. Thus consumption, if it is once  
regarded as more dangerous than a  
cold, is bound to be more difficult to  
overcome than a cold. Whereas the  
truth of the matter is that the sym-  
ptom is really nothing at all, but the  
actual cause of the disease everything.  
If two cases of consumption are con-  
cerned, for instance, they may be due  
to entirely different causes, but if one  
is due to a mere belief of cold, and  
the other to a prolonged course of  
immorality, then it is obvious that the  
hold of the one on the human mind is  
less tenacious than the hold of the  
other; and that is why accidents, no  
matter how outwardly terrible, seem so  
much easier to prove untrue than  
almost life-long complaints, with no  
admitted danger to the human life.

Now, it is perfectly obvious that  
when a practitioner sets to work to  
destroy a belief in evil, no matter what  
that belief may have originated in, he  
is handicapped or handcuffed in his  
effort, in proportion to the reality  
which he himself attaches to evil.  
Jesus healed the sick instantaneously  
and wholesale, because he understood  
the utter unreality and powerlessness  
of evil, a realization which contained  
a complete understanding of the un-  
reality of matter as anything but a  
thought creation, proceeding from a  
mind which was itself a negation of  
the only existent divine Mind. This  
understanding rendered Jesus entirely  
devoid of fear, since fear in itself is  
nothing but a belief in the reality of  
evil, for it is clear that any person who  
understands the unreality of evil must  
be entirely conscious that there is  
nothing to fear. So far as it is pos-  
sible to judge, from the Bible narra-  
tive, Jesus faced the very quintessence  
of a claim in proceeding to heal it. In  
this way he put his fingers into the  
ears of the deaf man, as though to  
prove to him that deafness was not  
due to any physical obstruction or  
decay; thus, when he healed the blind  
man, he placed his hands over the  
man's eyes, and bid him see through  
the hands, once again showing that  
sight, like hearing, was not dependent  
upon the physical organization but on  
Mind; and thus, again, when he healed  
the man with the withered arm, he  
bade him stretch forth his arm, the one  
thing he believed it was impossible  
to do, so again proving the force of  
the divine Mind to dominate, through  
an understanding of Truth, even the  
counterfeit of matter.

What all this meant was that Jesus  
saw absolutely clearly the nothingness  
of matter and the powerlessness of  
evil, and this being so, sin, disease,  
and death were impotent before him.  
But directly any person makes these  
things real, that moment he must  
necessarily begin to fear them, and  
this is why fear, in its turn, produces  
anger, which is only another name for  
fear. "It is error," Mrs. Eddy writes,  
on page 369 of Science and Health,  
"even to murmur or to be angry over  
sin." Why it is error is, of course,  
perfectly plain. To murmur or to be  
made angry by an unreality is to ex-  
press a belief in the reality of the  
unreality, and so to surrender to evil.  
The only way in which evil can be  
overcome, is by seeing and demon-  
strating the fact of the allness of Prin-  
ciple. So that, even if, for some rea-  
son, a manifestation of disease or sin,  
sufficiently real to a person to make  
him angry, should disappear, it could  
not be through the realization of that  
person, but that person would be com-  
pelled to fight against the belief of  
evil which he had been ballooning in  
his own consciousness, and which  
must aggravate his belief in the real-  
ity of evil generally, until that belief is  
overcome.

It is easy to see from this why Mrs.  
Eddy insisted upon the individual pro-  
tecting himself against aggressive  
mental suggestion. Aggressive men-  
tal suggestion is nothing but this very  
belief in evil, and if it is allowed to  
obtain a hold on any mentality, it will  
render the individual incapable of  
overcoming sickness and sin, and so  
consign it to the prison of a belief in  
evil, until every atom of the belief in  
evil is destroyed. In other words, the  
individual will have to repay the debt  
incurred through his belief in evil,  
until he has paid the uttermost  
farthing.

The fact is that the only way to de-  
stroy the belief of evil is to persist  
in seeing nothing but Truth wherever  
evil attempts to present itself. This  
is what Mrs. Eddy says, on pages 476  
and 477 of Science and Health, in writ-  
ing, "Jesus beheld in Science the per-  
fect man, who appeared to him where  
sinning mortal man appears to mor-  
tals. In this perfect man the Saviour  
saw God's own likeness, and this cor-

rect view of man healed the sick." If  
when Jesus saw the leper, leprosy  
had meant anything to him, other than  
a lie about Truth, if he had feared it  
in any way or been horrified by it, it  
could only have been because he be-  
lieved it to be real, and in that second  
it would have been dangerous for him  
to have touched the leper, and impos-  
sible for him to have healed the lep-  
rosy. What Jesus saw was the perfect  
man, the image and likeness of God,  
and that is why those who attempt to  
do his works must strive to walk in  
his footsteps, and to maintain them-  
selves in the consciousness of the  
Christ. To imagine that it is possible  
to indulge the passions, to believe in  
evil and matter, to permit envy or  
anger to dominate the consciousness,  
and to hope to follow in the footsteps  
of Jesus, and attempt to do his works,  
is simply for any person to be guilty  
of deceiving himself. There is one  
way, and one way only, of learning to  
heal scientifically. It is to strive to  
understand the Science of Christianity,  
and to live in accordance with that  
Science.

## Shadow Pictures

The wooden shutters before my  
little room in the hotel are pushed  
away; and the morning sun immedi-  
ately paints upon my shoji, across  
squares of gold light, the perfect sharp  
shadow of a little peach tree. No  
mortal artist—not even a Japanese—  
could surpass that silhouette! Limned  
in dark blue against the yellow glow,  
the marvelous image even shows  
stronger or fainter tones according to  
the varying distance of the unseen  
branches outside. It sets me thinking  
about the possible influence on Japa-  
nese art of the use of paper for house-  
lighting purposes.

By night a Japanese house with only  
its shoji closed looks like a great  
paper-sided lantern—a magic-lantern  
making moving shadows within, in-  
stead of without itself. By day the  
shadows on the shoji are from outside  
only; but they may be very wonderful  
at the first rising of the sun, if his  
beams are leveled, as in this instance,  
across a space of quaint garden. . . .  
From "Kokoro," by Lafcadio Hearn.

## Hilly Country

Jangle of cowbells through pine trees.  
Grasshoppers leaping up out of the  
grass.  
The mountain is bloomed like a grape  
(Silver, hazing over purple).  
It blocks into the sky like a shadow.  
The south wind blows intermittently.  
And the clanking of the cowbells  
comes up the hill in gusts.  
—Amy Lowell.

SCIENCE  
AND  
HEALTH

With Key to  
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and  
only Textbook on Christian  
Science Mind-healing, in one  
volume of 700 pages, may be  
read, borrowed or purchased  
at Christian Science Reading  
Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the follow-  
ing styles and bindings:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Cloth  | \$3.00 |
| One sheep, vest pocket<br>edition, Bible paper                         | 3.00   |
| Full leather, stiff cover<br>(same paper and size as<br>cloth edition) | 4.00   |
| Morocco, pocket edition<br>(Oxford India Bible paper)                  | 5.00   |
| Levant (heavy Oxford India<br>Bible paper)                             | 6.00   |
| Large Type Edition, leather<br>(heavy Oxford India Bible<br>paper)     | 7.50   |

## FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and  
French

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Cloth                   | \$3.50 |
| Morocco, pocket edition | 3.50   |

## GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and  
German

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Cloth                   | \$3.50 |
| Morocco, pocket edition | 3.50   |

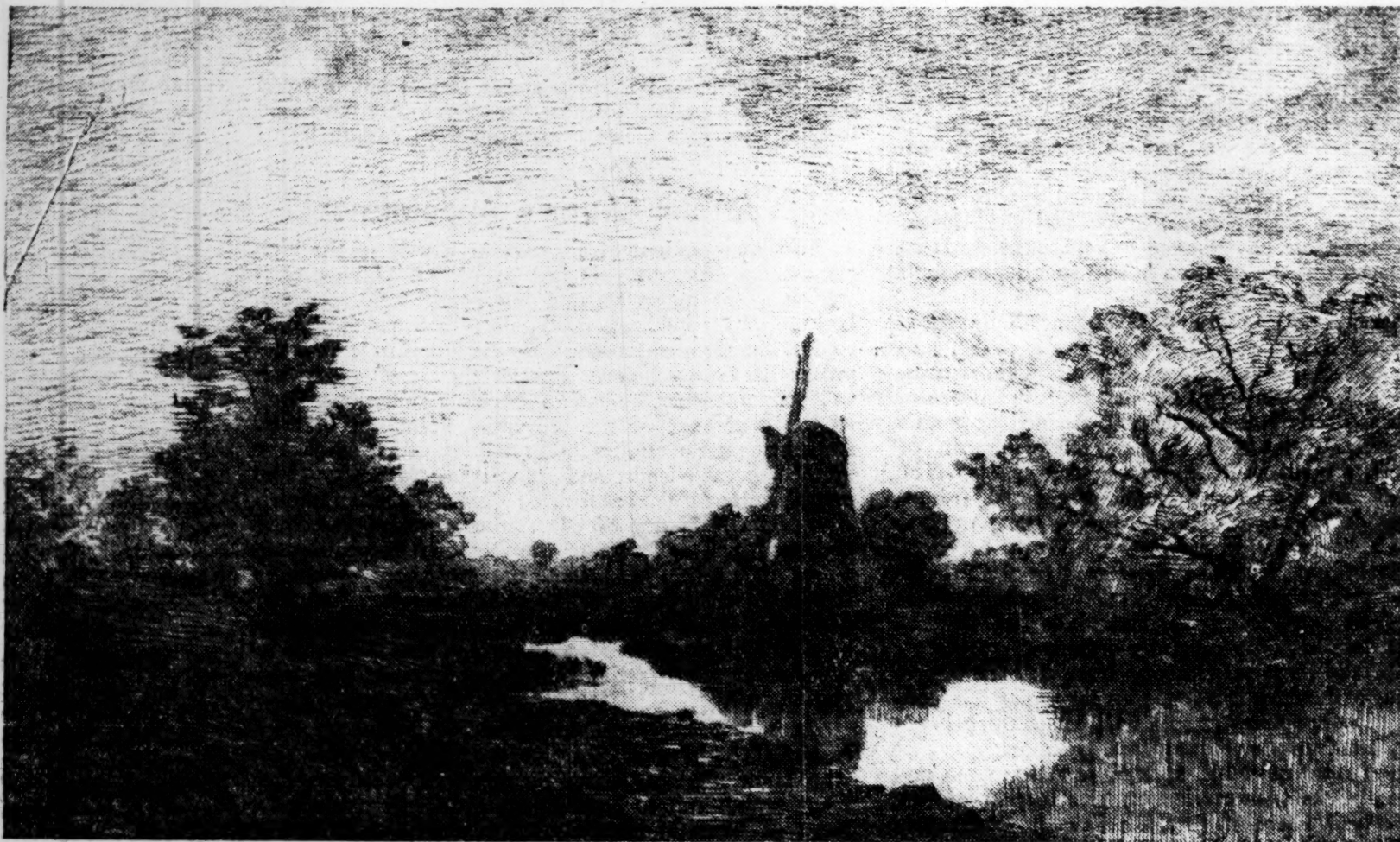
Where no Christian Science Read-  
ing Room is available the book will  
be sent at the above price, express  
or postage prepaid, on either  
domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or  
by draft on New York or Boston  
should accompany all orders and  
be made payable to The Christian  
Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy  
may also be read, borrowed or  
purchased at Christian Science  
Reading Rooms, or a complete list  
with descriptions and prices will be  
sent upon application.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized  
Christian Science literature



"The Mill," from the etching by H. C. Minor

Shelley Tells of a Visit  
to Paestum

Naples, February 25, 1819.

My dear Peacock,  
I am much interested to hear your  
progress in the object of your re-  
moval to London, especially as I hear  
from Horace Smith of the advantages  
attending it. There is no person in  
the world who would more sincerely  
rejoice in any good fortune that might  
befall you than I should. . . .

There was a Greek city, sixty miles  
to the south of Naples called Posidonia,  
now Paestum, where there still sub-  
sist three temples of Etruscan archi-  
tecture still perfect. From this city  
we have just returned. . . . The first  
night we slept at Salerno, a large city  
situated in the recess of a deep bay;  
surrounded with stupendous moun-  
tains of the same name. A few miles  
from Torre del Greco we entered on  
the pass of the mountains, which is a  
line dividing the isthmus of these  
enormous piles of rock which com-  
pose the southern boundary of the  
bay of Naples, and the northern one  
of that of Salerno. On one side is a  
lofty conical hill, crowned with the  
turrets of a ruined castle, and cut  
into platforms for cultivation; at  
least every ravine and glen, whose  
precipitous sides admitted of other  
vegetation but that of the rock-rooted  
ilex; on the other, the ethereal snowy  
crags of an immense mountain, whose  
terrible lineaments were at intervals  
concealed or disclosed by volumes of  
dense clouds, rolling under the tem-  
pest. Half a mile from this spot, be-  
tween orange and lemon groves of a  
lovely village, suspended as it were  
on an amphitheatrical precipice, whose  
golden gleams contrasted with the  
white walls and dark green leaves  
which they almost outnumbered,  
shone the sea. A burst of the declin-  
ing sun illumined it. The road led  
along the brink of the precipice  
toward Salerno.

Nothing could be more glorious  
than the scene. The immense moun-  
tains covered with the rare . . . vege-  
tation of this climate, with many-  
folding vales, and deep, dark recesses,  
which the fancy scarcely could pene-  
trate, descended from their snowy  
summits precipitously to the sea. Be-  
fore us was Salerno, built into a de-  
clining plain, between the mountains  
and the sea. Beyond the other shore  
of sky-cleaving mountains, then dim  
with the mist of tempest. Underneath,  
from the base of the precipice where  
the road conducted, rocky promon-  
tories jutted into the sea, covered with  
olive and flex woods, or with the  
ruined battlements of some Norman  
or Saracenic fortress. We slept at  
Salerno, and the next morning before  
daybreak proceeded to Posidonia. The  
night had been tempestuous, and our  
way lay by the sea sand. It was ut-  
terly dark, except when the long line

a river, the bridge of which had been  
broken, and which was so swollen  
that the ferry would not take the car-  
riage across. We had, therefore, to  
walk seven miles of a muddy road,  
which led across the desolate Mar-  
emma. The air was scented with the  
sweet smell of violets of an extraor-  
dinary size and beauty. At length we  
saw the sublime and massy colon-  
nades, skirting the horizon of the  
wilderness. We entered by the an-  
cient gate, which is now no more than  
a chasm in the rock-like wall. . . .  
The first temple, which is the small-  
est, consists of an outer range of col-  
umns, quite perfect, and supporting  
a perfect architrave and two shattered  
frontispieces. The proportions are  
extremely massive, and the architec-  
ture entirely unornamented and sim-  
ple. These columns do not seem more  
than forty feet high, but the perfect  
proportions diminish the apprehen-  
sion of their magnitude; it seems as  
if inequality and irregularity of form  
were requisite to force on us the idea  
of greatness. The scene from between  
the columns of the temple consists on  
one side of the sea, to which the gen-  
tle hill on which it is built slopes,  
and on the other, of the grand amphi-  
theater of the loftiest Apennines, dark  
purple mountains, crowned with snow  
and intersected there by long bars of  
hard and leaden-colored cloud. The  
effect of the jagged outline of moun-  
tains, through groups of enormous  
columns on one side, and on the other  
the level horizon of the sea, is inex-  
pressibly grand. . . .

We only contemplated these sub-  
lime monuments for two hours, and  
of course could only bring away so  
imperfect a conception of them as is  
the shadow of some half-remembered  
dream.—From "Letters of Percy  
Bysshe Shelley," edited by Roger  
Ingpen.

## Sunset

There's green fire in the Easting, and  
red fire in the West,  
The North and South are colored like  
the plumes on a dove's breast;  
The wind's down, but the aspens take  
yet no thought of rest.

There's not a bird's nest in them,  
but endlessly they sway  
Throughout the windless twilight as  
through the windy day,  
Though the rain stays for whose com-  
ing the poplar leaves turned gray.

A gray stain to the southward tells  
of ships upon the sea;  
A cry from hidden coverts tells  
where the moor-hens be;  
A white flash in the grayness—the  
owl has left her tree.

The darkness narrows round us the  
lands that lay so wide—  
I cannot tell the ash-tree from the  
alder at her side;  
Nor know the homeward way of those  
three roads that here divide.  
But for the lowing cows that come,  
slow-footed, down the ride.  
—Nora Chesson.

## The Wise Man

The wise man must ponder on the  
right path in the silence of his own  
heart, and when found take it, though  
the whole multitude brayed at him  
with its many heads, which most  
probably they would—for a time.  
—"Conversations with Carlyle," by  
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K. C. M. G.

The Youth, the Mill  
and the Brook

## YOUTH

Pretty brooklet, gayly glancing  
In the morning sun,  
Why so joyous in thy dancing?  
Whither dost thou run?  
What is't lures thee to the vale?  
Tell me, if thou hast a tale.

## BROOK

Youth: I was a brooklet lately,  
Wandering at my will;  
Then I might have moved sedately,  
Now, to yonder mill.  
Must I hurry, swift and strong,  
Therefore do I race along.  
—Goethe.

A River Marching to  
the Sea

At the head of tide-water on the  
river there is a dam, and above it is  
a large mill-pond, where most of the  
people who row and sail keep their  
boats all summer long. I like, per-  
haps once a year, to cruise around the  
shores of this pretty sheet of water;  
but I am always conscious of the dam  
above it and the dam below it, and  
of being confined between certain  
limits. I rarely go beyond a certain  
point on the lower or tide river, as  
people call it, but I always have the  
feeling that I can go to Europe, if I  
like, or any where on the high seas;  
and when I unfasten the boat there is  
no dam or harbor bar, or any barrier  
whatever, between this and all foreign  
ports. Far up among the hills the  
ocean comes, and its tide ebbs and  
flows.

When the tide goes out, the narrow  
reaches of the river become rapids,  
where a rushing stream fights with  
the ledges and loose rocks, and where  
one needs a good deal of skill to guide  
a boat safely. Where the river is  
wide, at low tide one can only see  
the mud flats and broad stretches of  
green marsh grass. But when the  
tide is in it is a noble and dignified  
stream. There are no rapids, and only  
a slow current, where the river from  
among the inland mountains flows  
alone, finding its way to the sea, which  
has come part way to welcome the  
company of springs and brooks that  
have answered to its call. A thousand  
men band themselves together, and  
they are one regiment; a thousand  
little streams flow together, and are  
one river; but one fancies that they  
do not lose themselves altogether;  
while the individuality of a river must  
come mainly from the different char-  
acters of its tributaries. The shape of  
its shores and the quality of the soil  
it passes over determine certain things  
about it, but the life of it is something  
by itself, as the life of a man is sepa-  
rate from the circumstances in which  
he is placed. There must be the first  
spring which overflows steadily and  
makes a brook, which some second  
spring joins, and the third, and the  
fourth; and at last there is a great  
stream, in which the later brooks seem  
to make little difference. I should like  
to find the very beginning and head-  
water of my river. I should be sorry  
if it were a pond, though somewhere  
in the ground underneath there would  
be a spring that kept the secret and  
was in command and under marching  
orders to the sea, commissioned to re-  
cruit as it went along.—S. O. Jewett  
in "Country By-Ways."

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of  
this newspaper and articles for publication  
should be addressed to the Editor.

## MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively en-  
titled to the use for publication of all  
news dispatches credited to it or not other-  
wise credited in this paper and also all  
local news published herein.  
All rights of republication of special dis-  
patches herein are reserved to The  
Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post  
Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance  
for mailing at a special rate of postage pro-  
vided for in section 1103, Act of October 3,  
1917, authorized on July 4, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY  
COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50  
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c  
Single copies 3 cents.  
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on  
sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms  
throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from  
any particular news stand where it is not  
now on sale, are requested to notify The  
Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application.  
The right to decline any advertisement is  
reserved.

## NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street,  
Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON: 921 1/2 Colorado Building,  
Washington, D.C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York  
City.  
SOUTHERN: 505 Conally Building, Atlanta,  
Georgia.  
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Build-  
ing, 312 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San  
Francisco.  
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa,  
Ontario.  
AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Mel-  
bourne, Victoria, Australia.  
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guildford Buildings, Ad-  
derville Street, Capetown.

## ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.  
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.  
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Bldg.  
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.  
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.  
Seattle, 619 Jackson Green Bldg.  
London, Ambler House,  
Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of  
all authorized Christian Science literature,

including  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,  
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,  
THE HARBINGER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Twelve Little Amuraths

THE UNITED STATES is a Christian country. "The Bible," declared Daniel Webster, in a celebrated speech, "is a book of faith, and a book of doctrine, and a book of morals, and a book of religion, of especial revelation from God," whilst upon another occasion he declared, "Whatever makes men good Christians makes them good citizens." The National Hymn proclaims,

My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing;

and continues almost immediately after,

Our fathers' God, to Thee,  
Author of Liberty,  
To Thee we sing.

On the national coins both ideas are combined: on the obverse the word "Liberty" is joined to the motto, "In God we trust." A week or more ago a Christian Scientist was committed for trial for manslaughter, in the State of New Jersey. The accusation was that he had been guilty of the "gross negligence" of intrusting the treatment of a sick child to a Christian Science practitioner in preference to an allopathic physician.

The present year is the tercentenary of the voyage of the Mayflower. It is to be observed on both sides of the Atlantic as a great international and religious occasion. Three countries are intimately concerned in the celebration, England, Holland, and the United States. The Pilgrims came out of England, but, for a time, some of them at least, sojourned with the sectaries of Holland, before going to seek freedom in America. The throne of England, at that moment, was occupied by one of the most intolerant of all the Defenders of the Faith. The politico-religious creed of James was summed up in the famous phrase, "No bishop, no King." The word Presbytery was to him what the red mantle is to the bull. Presbytery, he told the Hampton Court Conference, "agreeth as well with a monarchy as God and the devil." Yet, not only James himself but even the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London concurred in a practical guarantee of liberty of conscience to the Pilgrims to worship God in their own way beyond the Atlantic. That was in 1620, and in 1920, at a time when the country is preparing to celebrate the tercentenary of the birth of New England, a New Jersey jury decides that a citizen of the State has no right to freedom of conscience in the worship of God; is, indeed, "grossly negligent" in trusting to God, whom the Psalmist declared, "Healeth all thy diseases," in the case of sickness; and should be tried for manslaughter if Christian Science treatment does not invariably succeed, when allopathic doctors are perpetually failing.

To an Amurath, says the proverb, an Amurath succeeds. George Guelph differed little from James Stewart: Lord North and George Grenville were as intolerant in politics as ever Archbishop Bancroft or Archbishop Laud had been in religion. As a result the day came when George Washington faced George Guelph, in order to insist yet once more, in the words of the famous Declaration, that "Man is endowed by his Maker with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But the Amurath is not of an age but for all time. The Amurath is the instinct of intolerance and persecution in the human mind. When Thomas Jefferson wrote his famous sentence, he probably never imagined that one day twelve little Amuraths would spring up in a jury-box, on the bank of the Hudson. Twelve little Amuraths all quite willing to assume the turban of the Caliph, to curtail liberty to the expression of their own ideas, and to decide exactly in what way their neighbors should pursue happiness. Washington and Jefferson were ready "agin a King to dror resolves an' triggers," but the twelve little Amuraths have decided that "libberty's a kind o' thing that don't agree with" those who do not agree with them, and insist upon pursuing happiness outside of allopathy.

The liberties of America were not, however, left to the protection of the Declaration alone. In due time the Constitution was drafted; and the framers of the Constitution having declared, in the preamble, their intention to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," went on in the body to declare further, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." What, then, it may be asked, are the Amuraths doing when they find the free exercise of his religion by a Christian Scientist to be "gross negligence" amounting to manslaughter. What the Christian Scientist did in the case in question was merely to rely on Christian Science treatment for a child in preference to allopathy or any other treatment. In doing this he was absolutely within the protection of the Declaration, the Constitution, and the whole tradition of social and religious liberty in the United States. What he questioned, if he questioned anything, by his action was the right of a particular school, or of particular schools, of medicine to claim an autocratic right to override liberty and freedom of conscience. As a matter of fact, if allopathy could prove, or had ever proved, that it was a universal panacea for human sickness, or that it could heal or did heal better than Christian Science, no parent in this world would go to Christian Science in preference to it, for the first aim of a parent is to insure the health of his children.

What, then, the allopathic school of medicine is contending for is to be put in the exact position over men's bodies which orthodox religion once attempted to hold over men's minds. If you do not go to my church, orthodox said, if you question my dogmas, if you dare to think for yourself, you become a heretic, "a pestilent fellow," and I shall imprison you, torture you, even burn you, not, of course, in curtailment of your liberty, but in the interest of your own soul and the souls of those you may lead astray. If you do not go to my offices, and take my remedies, says allopathy, I shall summons

you, fine you, prosecute you, and put you in prison, if I can, and I hope to be able to do so soon with certainty, and all this not, of course, in curtailment of your liberty, but in the interest of the public health. Really when you come to analyze it, the difference is perilously near akin to that in the fighting method of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. When I fight, said Tweedledum, I hit everything I can see. When I fight, said Tweedledee, I hit everything whether I can see it or not.

### Meeting the Needs of Vienna

THE splendid work that is being done in Vienna, and generally throughout Austria, by the Anglo-American Friends Emergency Expedition is certainly deserving of all praise. Vienna, perhaps more than any other city similarly involved in the war, has suffered and is suffering privation, of a most severe description, and its exceptionally difficult position has aroused a very widespread sympathy throughout Europe and the United States. This feeling has resulted in generous help from many quarters, but the position is still such as to admit of no slackening of effort.

The Anglo-American Friends Emergency Expedition, or the Friends, as the expedition is generally called, confines itself to work amongst the children. The Friends, who arrived in Austria about a year ago, after a careful consideration of the whole situation, decided upon this course as offering, no doubt, the most effective means of relieving the pressure on the country as a whole. The task was an enormous one. It was discovered, for instance, that, in Vienna alone, there were some 133,000 children who were below school age. Work, however, was quickly begun. Depots were opened by the Friends in various parts of the city, and here, two or three times a week, food supplies of various kinds are sold to mothers of families on a carefully organized system.

One of the most satisfactory features of this system is the way in which it is made, as far as possible, contributory. The supplies are sold well below the prevailing prices, but they are sold, and not given away; whilst all the actual routine work, such as card stamping and distribution of food, is carried on by Austrian welfare workers. Everywhere, in fact, the Friends would seem to be arousing a sense of cooperation amongst the people, and the value of this alone can hardly be overestimated. Indeed, the relief work carried on by the Friends and other organizations in Austria may well form the starting point for that great moral rectification and rehabilitation which is so much needed in Central Europe. For the Viennese cannot be charged with receiving the help that is now flowing their way with ingratitude. There is, on the contrary, abundant evidence that gratitude amongst them is a rising tide, and that, in the words of the Burgomaster, Mr. Reumann, "a great historical deed has been accomplished." This remark occurs in a letter of appreciation which Mr. Reumann addressed, recently, to the diplomatic representatives of those countries that had received large numbers of Viennese children as temporary guests. "I beg," declared the Burgomaster, after recording with appreciation all that was being done for the city, "that you will inform your governments that the city of Vienna, her people and her elected representatives fully appreciate all that has been done and that they sincerely trust that they may, some day, be able to requite those countries which have done so much for our children."

Miss Edith M. Pye, one of the secretaries of the expedition, informed the Vienna correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, a short time ago, that, whilst assistance was generous, the expedition could make good use of even more supplies. Such additional aid will, no doubt, be forthcoming.

### The South's Overture

THE progressive people of the city of Atlanta and the State of Georgia have supplied convincing proof of their interest and confidence in the efforts and sincerity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by inviting the association to hold its annual convention in the capital city of the State. The meeting, soon to be held, is the first of the kind to convene anywhere in the south. The people of Georgia, or many of them, have been generous in their support of the association since its purposes came to be clearly understood, and have contributed liberally, in money, to the work which has been so effectively carried on. But it is often a far cry, as every one knows, from a tacit and sometimes secret sympathy with a cause, such as that undertaken by the friends of the Negro, and an outspoken public endorsement of it. Many patriotic and progressive men and women in the United States, it is safe to say, lent secret aid and support to the cause of prohibition and the cause of equal suffrage, during all the years when the campaigns in behalf of these reforms were not particularly popular. The same may be said of the early-day abolitionists. In its inception, the movement for the abolition of slavery was as unpopular in the north as in the south. Those were brave men and brave women who espoused the cause of the Negro openly, and martyrdom, in some form, was often their reward. But the cause was advanced, as the cause of prohibition and the cause of suffrage were advanced, by accretion, as it were, by the silent, thinking masses who gradually gained a right perception of the problems being considered. Perhaps not one in a thousand of these silent advocates carried a banner or proclaimed the new doctrine from the house tops. That was not the work they felt called upon to do. They supplied, instead, the great moral fiber which gave the necessary strength to the movements and finally made success possible.

The avowed purposes of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People have not been approved popularly in the south. Of this there is no doubt. Spokesmen for the association have insistently demanded better conditions for the Negro in that section, and have persistently pointed to alleged abuses which they have claimed the people of the south could end if they would. Perhaps those people who have been absolutely fair have not denied that many of the criticisms were well founded, and possibly just.

It is barely possible that changed social and indus-

trial conditions, apparent since the early days of the recent war, have caused the people of the south to regard the Negro problem in a new light. But it is quite apparent that the time has come when the south is ready to concede to the Negro a far greater measure of social and industrial freedom and equality than he has ever before enjoyed below Mason and Dixon's line. Just what this measure will be, and just what limits the people of the south will insist must be set upon it, remain to be seen. The convention to be held in Atlanta will discuss this problem in all its phases. It is encouraging, from any point of view, that the invitation has been extended to deliberate upon these matters in a southern city. The interchange, under friendly auspices, cannot fail, it would seem, to be beneficial to those who heretofore have held possibly divergent views upon a question admittedly of tremendous importance.

### Sir Arthur Currie's Appointment

THE appointment of Sir Arthur Currie to the high educational office of principal of McGill University is welcome, for many reasons, but particularly, perhaps, because of the evidence it affords of a broadening concept of the term education. Sir Arthur Currie does not profess to be a scholar. Beyond six years' experience as a school-teacher, he has no academic affiliations. But, as the governors of the university point out in their statement on the subject, the qualities which made him an incomparable leader and organizer at the front fit him preeminently for the headship of a great Canadian university. The brilliancy of Sir Arthur Currie's record in the great war, as leader of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France, won him, the governors declare, a reputation unsurpassed in the British forces. And they add, what is so much to the point, that he achieved what he did "not alone by his skill as a soldier, but also by the patient, constructive and far-seeing qualities as a statesman."

It is just these qualities which are needed so much in McGill, as in other centers of learning, today. Those who know anything about university life and management cannot fail to have recognized, again and again, the sore need, in authoritative quarters, of the broad unacademic view. Education is, of course, much more than academics, and all the tendency of modern education is toward a recognition of this fact. Indeed, there is, in some quarters, an equally undesirable tendency to fly to the other extreme. Sir Arthur Currie, however, is not likely to lean unduly to one side or the other. He comes to McGill very brilliantly recommended. For, not only was his appointment enthusiastically urged by his predecessor, Sir Auckland Geddes, but it was most emphatically approved by such great scholars as the Master of Balliol and Prof. W. G. S. Adams, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. Both the Master of Balliol and Professor Adams declared that there was no one either in Great Britain or in Canada, whose name they would put alongside that of Sir Arthur Currie for consideration as president of McGill.

Sir Arthur Currie, schoolmaster, business man, and soldier, has been described as "a rock of a man, strong, direct, straightforward, marching direct to the goal, abhorrent of devious paths, yet very human, stern of purpose, but with a deep well of tenderness." He will have a great opportunity at McGill. He knows Canada well, especially the young Canadian man and woman, has shown himself fully awake to the great opportunities lying before his country, and determined in every possible way to take advantage of them. He may, therefore, be depended on to take up his work at McGill with one aim, namely, to do his utmost to place the university in the forefront of the world's great educational centers.

### Oak Apple Day

OAK APPLE DAY is the 29th of May, the birthday of Charles II, King of England, and the day also on which that much-traveled monarch made his public entry into London after the Restoration, quite determined on one thing, namely, that he would never set out on his travels again. As to the term Oak Apple Day, or Royal Oak Day, as it is sometimes called, it has reference, of course, to the famous incident after the Battle of Worcester, when Charles, a fugitive with a price on his head, eluded his enemies at Boscobel, not far from the Welsh border, by climbing with his faithful follower, Colonel Careless, into the branches of a pollarded oak, the leaves of which were so thick that it was impossible for anyone from below "to discern through them."

The hiding in the oak at Boscobel was, to be sure, only one of the many hairbreadth escapes which characterized Charles' six weeks' wanderings through the west and south of England, before he finally set sail from Shoreham for the coast of France. The countryside of England, in those days, was liberally supplied with houses fitted with all manner of secret hiding places, the designing of which, in the days of the recusants, became a fine art. Charles, therefore, never lacked for a refuge of some sort. But the very simplicity of the Boscobel Oak adventure was what appealed to the people of his time, and has appealed to people ever since. The picture of "the King," as his followers, of course, called him, having mounted into the tree "by the help of William Pendrill's wood ladder," supplied also with two pillows to lie upon "between the thickest of the branches," and "a good luncheon of bread and cheese," sleeping peacefully in the lap of honest Colonel Careless whilst Roundheads scoured the countryside in search of him, has a never-failing appeal.

It was the King's second stage from Worcester, after the decisive defeat on September 3, 1651, which, for the time being, so thoroughly dashed all his hopes. Charles, with some fourscore followers, took the road to the north hoping to make his escape into Wales, and, at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 4th, arrived at Whiteladies, a house some twenty-five miles distant from the royal and faithful city, where he was received by an "honest subject," George Pendrill, and his two brothers. Here the party scattered, every one shifting for himself, and leaving the King to the care of the Pendrills.

The decision was quickly taken that Charles should

become a woodman, and that after a most complete fashion. "A true Narrative and relation of His Majesty's Miraculous Escape from Worcester," published in 1660, goes into the matter in detail. It tells how Richard Pendrill produced for the King's service his best clothes, consisting of "a jump and breeches of green coarse cloth, and a doekskin leather doublet"; and how the hat was borrowed from Humphrey Pendrill, the miller, "being an old gray one that turned up its brims." The shirt, a "noggen shirt of cloth that is made of the coarsest hemp," was had of one Edward Martin, whilst George Pendrill supplied the band, and one William Creswel the shoes. Then, after Richard Pendrill had come with a pair of shears and "rounded the King's hair," the metamorphosis was complete.

All that day the King wandered in the woods near Whiteladies, carrying a wood bill, and accompanied by one Francis Yates, who, in true woodman style, carried a broom hook. At night, however, Charles, accompanied by Richard Pendrill, set out again in the hope of being able to make a passage across the Severn into Wales. But all ways across the Severn were closely guarded, and so Charles retired to Boscobel, where dwelt a good Royalist, Mr. Giffard, with whom also lived William Pendrill and his wife as housekeepers. Mr. Giffard received the King joyfully, and Colonel Careless arriving about the same time, after many wonderful adventures, the two, as the result of a short conference, "about nine of the clock that Saturday morning, the sixth of September . . . went into the wood, and Colonel Careless brought and led the King to that so much celebrated oak." The celebrated oak itself is long since vanished away, but the Boscobel oak which may be seen today was assuredly grown from one of Royal Oak's acorns.

### Editorial Notes

RUMORS have recently been rife about a possible fusion of political parties in Great Britain and the welding together of the rather loosely knit Coalition over which Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law hold sway. One of the chief disadvantages of the position of the political parties in the House of Commons, at the present time, is the absence of a strong Opposition. There is also always the possibility of a split in the present Coalition of Conservatives, Unionists, and Liberals. The Opposition, such as it is, is composed of the Labor Party, which will have to be reckoned with in the near future, a small remnant of Irish Nationalists, the Sinn Feiners, who will not go near Parliament under any conditions, and Liberals, headed by Mr. Asquith, who would not coalesce. This latter party is sometimes referred to as the Asquithian Liberals, or the "Wee Frees," after the party which broke away from the Free Church of Scotland. One wonders what the new party will be called, if Mr. Lloyd George's plans for a fusion bear fruit. However, there is not much doubt as to who will be head of it.

Logic is not always evident in the actions of political conventions. An example is the refusal of the resolutions committee of the Delaware Democratic State Convention to present any wet or dry resolutions to the delegates, and the prompt adoption of a resolution recommending that state autonomy be preserved, disapproving "the apparent ease with which the Constitution of the United States is amended," and favoring the referendum to the citizens of the State and Nation of any amendment to the fundamental laws. It is difficult to find the dry spot in this resolution. Nor is logic apparent in the implied charge that the present method of amending the Constitution is an easy one. Electing a Congress which will pass a proposed amendment, then electing thirty-six state legislatures which will ratify it, is not, as the drys know, an easy task. And the wets will learn the same lesson, if they follow the only legitimate course by which they can undo the prohibition amendment. To accomplish that they must first elect a Congress responsive to their will, then thirty-six state legislatures favorable to repeal. The wets will not find that at all an easy job. What the Delaware Democrats favor as a substitute method, a national referendum, would seem to be a far easier method. The inference, in all such arguments, that the people who elected the dry Congress and the ratifying legislatures did not know what they were doing, is further evidence of that lack of logic distinctive of political expediency.

THE Japanese have their cherry feast, and London has her Chestnut Sunday. This year, Chestnut Sunday was a fortnight earlier than usual, some said even three weeks, for the last Sunday in May has gained a reputation for the event; but the thousands of pyramid blooms on the chestnut trees at Bushey Park settled the date without a word; in fact, a veteran gardener at Kew, who was asked what was the date of Chestnut Sunday, replied: "Ask the chestnuts," and the answer was given when thousands of Londoners walked beneath the trees of the famous avenue, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and designed as a grand approach to Hampton Court Palace, in connection with some extensive building which William intended but never carried out. There are 274 trees—137 each side, planted 42 feet apart, a long straight line, which was dear to the heart of Dutch William—and the pink-and-white blossoms with their magnificent foliage have the abundant precision of a Dutch picture.

THE falling price movement is certainly spreading far afield. Already it has reached Cairo, and the latest reports from the great city on the Nile relate that clothing and most other important goods are becoming cheaper. Over-stocking is declared to be the main cause, but there are "contributory conditions," and these, a recent dispatch declares, "are exactly similar to those in America, plus the fall in cotton prices." Not "exactly," surely? There could not, for instance, have been an overall movement, at any rate as far as the fellah was concerned.

"WHAT can we do for the boys?" asks a western editor, calling attention to the significance of Boy Scout Week, May 30 to June 6. All sorts of people will be asking the question, but the thing to remember is that wherever the proper answer is not forthcoming, the boys can be counted upon with certainty to discover something to do for themselves.